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STUDIES

IN

GREEK ACCIDENCE

BY

F. C. BARNES, M.A.
TROY ACADEMY, TROY, N.Y.

ἐξ ἀγαθῆς ἀρχῆς γίγνεται τέλος ἀγαθόν

Boston
ALLYN AND BACON
1893

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APOLOGY.

THIS book has been prepared to meet a need felt by the author in his own classes, and is put forth in the belief, founded on class-room experience, that by the method of classification and grouping here followed, where the student's attention is called directly, and in advance, to each point to be discussed in his lesson, better results can be obtained than by the conventional "grammar lesson," — and that, too, with a saving of time and labor to both pupil and teacher.

While it is not intended to give undue prominence to the study of formal grammar in language work, the writer believes it to be an indisputable fact that no language can be mastered, even for purposes of mere translation, without a thorough understanding of its forms and constructions. If this be true of any language, it is assuredly true of so highly inflected a tongue as the Greek, and this branch of the work should here receive especial attention.

Again, if Greek is to have a place in the secondary schools at all, the advisability of which plan, in the present crowded condition of the curriculum, may well be questioned, the most that should be attempted is to lay a firm foundation for the work of the college or university, to which department this branch of education seems more properly to belong. In this attempt two aims should be kept constantly in view: first, the acquisition of an extensive vocabulary, well fixed in mind, to be obtained by

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constant practice in translation and *retranslation;* second, a thorough familiarity with all the ordinary grammatical technicalities, both accidental and syntactical, to be obtained, the former by some such method as that here offered, the latter by the use of a properly arranged work on prose composition. The more distinct this work can be kept from that of the prescribed course in reading, the greater the interest of the pupil and, consequently, the better the results achieved.

This book is concerned solely with the Attic dialect, in the belief that this should receive the beginner's chief attention — it really calls for all the time at his disposal in any preparatory course of the usual length. If the colleges would permit the secondary schools to confine their work in Greek to this one phase of the language, a great advantage would be gained which could not fail to result in increased proficiency on the part of candidates in this subject.

F. C. BARNES.

TROY ACADEMY, TROY, N.Y.,
March, 1893.

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EXPLANATORY NOTE.

THE book here presented is intended to be used, not as an independent text-book, but in immediate connection with the regular work in Greek. The plan suggested is to put a copy in the hands of each second-year student in the subject, and of each student completing on review his preparation for college, and to assign each day, in connection with the usual lesson, a certain portion to be called for at the beginning of the next recitation; to later divide the book into such sections as may prove convenient, assign these sections for special study, and then make them the basis of an examination, oral or written.

The references are to Goodwin's Greek Grammar (Revision of 1892) and to Hadley's Greek Grammar (Allen's Revision). A few of the questions have been repeated, under different heads, in the same or in a slightly changed form, for the sake of greater clearness, and many minor points have been intentionally omitted. Such abbreviations as have been used will be readily understood.

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5.	The Verbs of the Anabasis.	

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A. INTRODUCTORY.

Num.		Goodwin.	A.'s Hadley.
1.	What people used the Greek language, and where did they live?.....	Int. § (1)	§ 1
2.	Into what tribes were they divided, and what districts did each tribal division occupy? ...	"	2
3.	Did these divisions exist from the earliest times?	Int. § (2)	2 *D*
4.	What three dialects of the language corresponded to these divisions?.....	Int. § (3)	2
5.	What three dialects were spoken by the Ionians, and to what period is each assigned?...	"	3 *c, d*
6.	Account for the prominence of the Attic dialect	Int. §§ (3) (4)	3 *d*
7.	Mention a writer for each of the dialects above referred to, and at least one work for each writer.....	Int. § (3)	3 *a–d*
8.	What was the *Common Dialect*, and who used it?.....	Int. § (5)	3 *e*
9.	What was the *Hellenistic Dialect*, and who used it?	"	4 *f*
10.	What was meant by a Hellenist?...	"	"
11.	When did *Modern Greek* begin to appear in literature, and what relation does it bear, in its present form, to the ancient language?..	"	4 *g*
12.	What age may be assigned to the Greek language?.....	"	
13.	To what other languages is the Greek related?	Int. § (6)	1
14.	What was the origin of the Greek alphabet?..	——	8 *a*
15.	How many letters are there in this alphabet?..	1	5
16.	What other letters were once in use, and what was their value ?.....	3	7
17.	Which have been taken without change into our alphabet?	1	5
18.	When did the small letters come into use?....	——	8
19.	What abbreviations are occasionally found for **ου** and **στ**?....	3	6 *a*

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Num.		Goodwin.	A.'s Hadley.
20.	How many vowels in the Greek alphabet?....	§ 5	§ 9
21.	Name the short vowels; the long vowels; the doubtful vowels; the open vowels; the close vowels.....	6	9, 10, 12
22.	What is meant by a subscript letter?.....	10	13
23.	Under what vowels can ι *subscript* stand?.....	7, 10	13
24.	How is it written with capital letters?.....	10	13 *a*
25.	Write τῇ κωμῳδίᾳ in capitals, omitting the accents.....	——	——
26.	What is meant by diphthongs, and how are they formed?.....	7	13
27.	Name the diphthongs.....	"	"
	Which of these are called "improper diphthongs"? Why?.....	7, 10	13, 14 *c*
28.	Explain the pronunciation of diphthongs.....	28 2	14 *a*
29.	How were the improper diphthongs written?..	7, 10	14 *c*
30.	What are breathings, and how are they used?	11, 15	17 *b*, 18 *a*
31.	What was the origin of the sign?.....	13	——
32.	How is the breathing marked on diphthongs?	12	17 *a*
33.	How is it marked on capitals?.....	12 ex.	17 *a*, ex.
34.	Write the breathing on the following words:	(See Questions 30–34)	

Smooth: εν, αντι, ωοπ, ει, ηδειν, ΗΙΔΕΙΝ, ωξα.

Rough: ουτος, οραω, υπο, ρητωρ, ωστε, αιρεω, ΑΙΡΕΩ, ΠΥΡΡΟΣ.

35.	How many consonants in the Greek alphabet? Name them.....	1	5
36.	Into what classes are they divided?.....	18, 19	22
37.	Write those belonging to each class	16, 20–22	23, 24, 26
38.	What are the subdivisions of the semi-vowels?	20	23
39.	Learn this table for the subdivisions of mutes:	22	24

	Smooth.	Middle.	Rough.	
Labials	π	β	φ	L.
Palatals	κ	γ	χ	P.
Linguals	τ	δ	θ	L.
	S.	M.	R.	

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Num.		Goodwin.	A.'s Hadley.
40.	What are cognate mutes? Coördinate?	§ 23	§ 24, 25
41.	Name the double consonants, and the equivalent of each	18	21 *a*, 26
42.	What is γ *nasal*, in what combinations is it used, and by what represented in Latin letters?	17	20
43.	Pronounce the following words and write them in Latin letters:	"	"
	σάλπιγξ, σφίγξ, ΑΓΓΕΛΟΣ, ΑΓΚΤΡΑ.		
44.	What must be specially noticed in pronouncing consonants?	28 3	19, 20, 21 *a*, *b*
45.	Name the surds. The sonants. Define each term	24	27 *a*
46.	What is the difference in the use of "σ" and "ς"?	2	6
47.	What consonants can stand at the end of a Greek word?	25	85 *a*, *b*
48.	To what are the following letters and combinations equivalent in Latin letters?	1	5, 15
	υ, ου, ει, αι, οι, υι, ᾳ, ῃ, ῳ, κ, θ, φ, χ, ψ.	——	——
49.	Rewrite the following selection, using capital letters only, and omitting both breathings and accents:	1	5
	'Παῖς ποτε λουόμενος ἔν τινι ποταμῷ ἐκινδύνευσεν ἀποπνιγῆναι. ἰδὼν δέ τινα παριόντα, τοῦτον ἐπὶ βοηθείᾳ ἐκάλει. ὁ δὲ ἐμέμφετο τῷ παιδὶ ὡς τολμηρῷ. τὸ δὲ μειράκιον εἶπε πρὸς αὐτόν, 'Αλλὰ νῦν μέν μοι βοήθει, ὕστερον δὲ ἐμοὶ ἐπὶ τῇ γῇ ὄντι μέμψαι, εἰ ἠδύ σοί ἐστιν.'		
50.	How many syllables has a Greek word, and how are they named?	96	89, 90
51.	How is a Greek word divided into syllables?	97	91
52.	Divide the following words into syllables according to the rule just learned:	——	——
	ῥήξαντες, ἡμφιεσμένους, κέρως, εὐώνυμον, Πλαταιεῖς, *ἐστράτευον.*		
53.	Define a pure syllable and give examples	O. E. 18 2	——
54.	When is a syllable long by nature? When by position?	98, 99	92 *a*

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Num.		Goodwin.	A.'s Hadley.
55.	Must a long syllable always contain a long vowel or a diphthong?	§ 99 2	§ 92 *b*
56.	When is a syllable common?	100	93 *a*, *b*
57.	How can the quantity of syllables be readily determined?	104	94 *a–f*
58.	Mark the quantity of the syllables in the following words: *ῥήτωρ, τὸν βασιλεύοντα Ἀρταξέρξην, ἐκ δόμου, ἄλλο στράτευμα, τί δρᾷς; τί βιβλίον ἀναγιγνώσκετε;*	(See Questions 54–57)	
59.	Mark those which are long by nature (n.); those which are long by position (p.); those which are common (c.)	"	" "
60.	Quote the rule for the quantity of each syllable	"	" "
61.	Write and explain the punctuation marks used in Greek	150	121

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B. USAGE OF VOWELS.

Num.		Goodwin.	A.'s Hadley.
1.	What is meant by contraction of vowels?.....	§ 35	§ 37
	NOTE. — *It may be found convenient in class-work on the rules for contraction to make use of the names given in Questions* 2, 6, 10, 13.		
2.	State the union rule.....	37	37 *a*
3.	What is the diæresis, how used, when omitted?	9	16 *a*
4.	Rewrite the following in contracted form:....	37	37 *a*
	πολεϊ, πηχεϊ, ραϊστος.		
5.	Write both forms for four other examples	"	"
6.	State the *O* rule.....	38 1, 2	37 *c*, *e*
7.	Copy the following vowel-couplets and write after each its contract equivalent:.....	"	"
	οα, αο, οε, οο, εο, ηο, οη, οω, αω, εω.		
8.	Write both forms of four complete words contracted under this rule.....	"	"
9.	State the difference between ει and ου arising from contraction and ει and ου already discussed in *A* 26, 27.....	8	14 *b*
10.	State the *A* and *E* rule.....	38 1, 3	37 *d*, *b*, *e*
11.	Copy the following vowel couplets and write after each its contract equivalent:.....	"	"
	αε, εα, ηα, αη, εε, αα, εη, ηε.		
12.	Write both forms of four complete words contracted under this rule.....	"	"
13.	State the diphthong rule.....	38 4	39 *a*, *b*
14.	Copy the following vowel trios and write after each its contract equivalent:.....	"	"
	ααι, αει, αου, αοι, εει, εοι, οου, αᾳ, εου, οᾳ.		
15.	Write both forms of four complete words contracted under this rule.....	"	"

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Num.		Goodwin.	A.'s Hadley.
16.	By the foregoing rules (Questions 2–15) contract the following words where needful, rewriting each form as here given and placing immediately after it the contract equivalent without accent:	——	——
	ἄστεϊ, γέραϊ, νόῳ, ὀστέῳ, μναῶν, τίμαε, τέλεα, νόος, ἠδέϊ, γένεος, ἁπλόοι, μνάαι, πορφύρεοι, ταυρέων, σιδηρέου, ἐτίμαον, ὁράουσι, γέᾳ, φιλέετε, φίλεε, φιλέουσι, τιμάου, τιμαοίμην, φιλέησθον, δηλόωμαι, ἐδηλοέσθην, ὁράησθον, φιλεοίησαν, τιμάοιεν, φανέοιεν, φανέειν.		
17.	Quote the rule for contracting each of the above words	§ 37 1–38 4	§ 37 *a–e*, 39 *a–b*
18.	Give the original form of the following contracts:	——	——
	τιμῶ, ἀργυροῦς, μνῶν, ἀργυρῷ, χρυσῆ, τιμᾶτε, ὁρῷο, φιλῆσθον, φιλεῖτε, χρυσαῖ, φιλοῖ, ἀποῤῥῷ, δορυξοῦ, ταυραῖ, εὐχλοῖς.		
	NOTE. — *Questions 19–26 are given here for completeness. It is perhaps as well, however, to leave the discussion of the points involved until those portions of the grammar are reached where they immediately apply. Et sic infra passim.*		
19.	State the special rule for contraction in adjectives in **oos**	39 1	41
20.	State the special rule for the contraction of **εα, εας, εε**	39 1, 2, 208 3, 252	41, 192, 202
21.	When has **ε** a peculiarity in contraction?	38 4	39 *b*
22.	What peculiarity of contraction have verbs in **οω**?	39 4, 5, 497	39 *c*, 410 *b*
23.	What peculiarity of contraction have verbs in **αω**?	39 5, 496	40 *a*, 412
24.	What peculiarity of contraction have verbs in **εω**?	495 1, 2	411
25.	What peculiarity of contraction is found in the second person singular of the passive and middle?	39 3	40 *c*, 384

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Num.		Goodwin.	A.'s Hadley.
26.	Contract or expand, as need be, the following examples for Questions 19–25:	——	——
	(19) ἀρτιθρόα, δορυζόῃ, ἀθραῖν, εὐχλᾶς, ἀποῤῥόαν, εὐχλόην.		
	(20) πορφυρέᾳ, Ἑρμέας (1 Decl.), συκᾶς, ὑγιᾶ, χρέεα, πώᾱ, κλέεα.		
	(20) βασιλέας, γονέας, εὑρέας.		
	(20) τριήρεε, γένη, ἀληθέε.		
	(21) φιλέοι, χρύσεαι, ἀργυρέαις.		
	(22) δηλόει, δολόῃ, δηλόειν, ριγῶν.		
	(23) τιμάειν, ὁρᾶν, διψῇς, ἐδίψης.		
	(24) πλεῖτον, πλέει, ἔπλεον, ἔπλεε.		
	(25) λύεαι, βουλεύῃ, φανήσει.		
27.	Is contraction ever neglected?.....	§ 40 2	§ 38 *a*, *b*
28.	Define hiatus and state how it may be avoided	34	75
29.	What is crasis and how is it indicated?	42	76
30.	When is crasis generally used?	"	76 *b*
31.	When is the coronis omitted?	45	76 *a*
32.	How are the rules for contraction modified when applied to crasis?.....	43 1, 2	77 *a–c*
33.	What peculiarity has ἕτερος in crasis?.....	46	77 *d*
34.	Define elision and tell how it is indicated	48	79
35.	When is elision generally used?.....	49	80 *a–c*, 81
36.	What forms are not elided?	50 *a–e*, 61	80 *d–f*, *b*
37.	What other forms are not affected by elision?	52	80 rem.
38.	When by crasis or elision a smooth mute is brought before a vowel with the rough breathing, what is the effect?.....	92, 93	82 *a*
39.	Apply the rules for crasis and elision where necessary in the following examples:	(See Questions 30–38)	
	τὸ ἐναντίον, καὶ αὐτός, καὶ εἶτα, ὁ ἐκ, ἐπὶ ἑτέρῳ, ὁ ἀνήρ, τῷ ἀνδρί, τοῦ ἑτέρου, ἀλλὰ εὐθύς, καὶ ὁ, μέντοι ἄν, ἐπὶ αὐτῷ, καὶ αὐτή, λέγοιμι ἄν.		
40.	Define synizesis — give an example.....	42	42
41.	Define aphæresis — give an example.....	55	83
42.	What is ν *movable?*.....	56	87 *b*
43.	When and how is it used?	57–60	87 1–3, *b*
44.	When is its use forbidden?.....	58	87 *a*

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Num.		Goodwin.	A.'s Hadley.
45.	What other consonants are thus used?	§ 62–63	§ 88 *a–c*
	NOTE. — *For Questions 46–60 cf. note immediately preceding Question 19.*		
46.	What vowels are interchanged in the inflection and formation of words?	29–32	28, 33
47.	What changes occur in root-syllables?	31	29, 32
48.	What is the fundamental form in each of these cases?	153	32, 33 *a*
49.	What is meant by strong and weak root-vowels?	31	32
50.	What rule of interchange is peculiar to the Attic dialect?	33	30
51.	State an exception to this rule	——	30 *a*
52.	Are close and open vowels interchanged?	806 ex.	31
53.	In interchange, what is the corresponding long form for ᾰ?	29	33
54.	In lengthening ᾰ, what decides which form is to be used?	"	30
55.	What is meant by compensative lengthening?	30	34
56.	To what do ᾰ, ε, ι, ο, ῠ correspond in compensative lengthening, and to what in interchange?	29, 30	30, 33, 34
57.	What is meant by transfer of quantity?	33	36
58.	Define syncope	65	43
59.	What vowels are dropped between vowels, and what is the effect?	249, 263	44, 35
60.	Define the term, prothetic vowel	——	45

Other points under the usage of vowels are considered in connection with those topics in the grammar where they appear as integral parts of those topics only, rather than of the general subject of vowels here treated.

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C. ACCENT.

Num.		Goodwin.	A.'s Hadley.
1.	How many accents are there? Name them and write the sign for each.....	§ 106	§ 96
2.	Have these signs always been in use?.....	107 2	——
3.	On what syllable or syllables may each accent fall?.....	106 2	99
4.	How are the marks of accent written on words?	109	96 *a*
5.	What position has the accent relatively to the breathing on the same syllable?.....	12	96 *b*
6.	What position have the accents and breathings on capital letters?.....	12 ex.	"
7.	Rewrite the following selection in capitals, retaining both breathings and accents:.....	"	"
	"ἔστι δὲ τῷ Στεφάνῳ τροφὸς σοφὴ καὶ ἀγαθή. καὶ φιλεῖ αὐτόν. ἀλλὰ ἐνίοτε κακός ἐστιν. ἡ οὖν τροφὸς παίει πὴν κεφαλὴν αὐτοῦ. καί ποτε ὁρᾷ αὐτὸν ἐν τῇ ὁδῷ ὅπου ἵπποι καὶ ἅμαξαί εἰσιν. ἐθέλει οὖν τὸ κακὸν παιδίον κολάζειν. ἀλλὰ ἀποτρέχει ἐπὶ τὴν οἰκίαν καὶ αὐτῆς καταγελᾷ. ἡ δὲ τροφὸς λέγει, 'οὐκ ἔστι παιδίον ἐν τῇ χώρᾳ ὃ οὕτω κακόν ἐστιν.'"		
8.	What name is given to a word with the acute accent on the last syllable? On the penult? On the antepenult?.....	110 1	99
9.	What name is given to a word with the circumflex accent on the last syllable? On the penult?.....	110 2	99
10.	What is a barytone?	110 3	"
11.	In the following selection name each word according to the position of the accent:....		
	"ἐπιθυμεῖ ὁ μὲν αὐτὸς ἄνθρωπος ποταμὸν διαβαίνειν· καὶ ἐπὶ τὸ πλοῖον ἐλαύνει. ὁ δὲ φίλος φησί, 'τί μένεις ἐπὶ τοῦ ἵππου;' ὁ δὲ ἄνθρωπός φησιν, 'ὅτι ἐγὼ ἐπιθυμῶ ὡς τάχιστα διαβαίνειν.'"		

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Num.		Goodwin.	A.'s Hadley.
12.	On what syllables may the acute accent stand? On what the circumflex?	§ 106	§ 100 *a*, *b*, *c*, 103 *a*
13.	State the rule for the accent of the antepenult.	111	101 *a*
14.	State the rule for the accent of the penult	112	101 *b*, *c*, *e*
15.	State the rule for the accent of the ultima	ex.	101 *d*, *f*
16.	What peculiarity have αι and οι in determining the accent of words?	113	102 *a*, *b*
17.	Of what value is the accent in determining the quantity of vowels?	——	104 *a*
18.	When is the acute accent changed to the grave?	115	108
19.	When is the rule for this change not applied?	115 2	115 *a*, 119 *c*, 277 *a*
20.	Place the required accent on the heavy-faced syllables of the following words:	(See Questions 14–15)	
	ἑτοιμος, πρεσβυτης, ἑπειτα, ἑψεσθαι, ἀπο, λογος, δεομαι, φιλοι, ταυροι ἑπιθεντες, πολῖτα, τουτων, κωμαι, ἀσπἰδος, ταυτα, μηλον, γεωργος, εἰχεν, ἑσθιειν, δενδρου, διενοουντο.		
21.	What is a proclitic?	136	111
22.	Name the proclitics	137	111 *a–d*
23.	Do proclitics ever take an accent?	138	112 *a–c*
24.	Define an enclitic	140	113
25.	Name the enclitics by groups	141 1–4	113 *a–d*
26.	Does the word before an enclitic change an acute accent to the grave?	143	115 *a*
27.	When does the enclitic lose its accent?	142	116
28.	When does the enclitic not lose its accent?	143 2	116 *a*, 119 *d*
29.	When does the word before an enclitic receive an additional accent?	143 1	115 *b*, *c*
30.	When does the word before an enclitic not receive an additional accent?	143 3	114
31.	Formulate three rules which together cover all the usual relations of accent between an enclitic and the preceding word	143 1–3	114–116
32.	When several enclitics follow in succession, how is the accent changed?	145	117
33.	In the use of enclitics what apparent exception to the general rules of accent is found?	146	118

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Num.		Goodwin.	A.'s Hadley.
34.	When do enclitics retain their accent in exception to the rules developed by Question 31?	§ 144 1-5	§ 119 *a–c*
35.	The following expressions contain enclitics; supply the omitted accents where necessary: *ἄνθρωπος τις, ἄνθρωποι τινες, ἄνδρες τινες, τοῦτ' ἐστι, παῖς ποτε, ἀνθρώπου τινος, νῆσοι τινες, ποιεῖ πως, βιβλίον μου, εἰ τις τι μοι δίδωσι, δίδωμι τι σοι.*	(See Questions 27–34)	
36.	Define anastrophe	116	109
37.	When does it occur?	116 1, 2	109 *a*, *b*
38.	When is it neglected?	116 1	110 *a*, *b*
39.	State the general rule for the accent of contracted syllables	117, 118	105 *a*
40.	State the rule for the accent of a contracted penult	111, 112, 117	105
41.	State the rule for the accent of a contracted ultima	117	"
42.	When words are joined by crasis, how is the accent affected?	119	106
43.	How is the accent affected by elision?	120	107
44.	What peculiarity of accent have contract substantives in the first declension?	ex.	144
45.	What peculiarity of accent is found in second declension contracts?	203 1-3	158 *a*, *b*, 224
46.	Write with proper accent the contracted forms of the following words : *τιμαόμενος, ἐφίλεε, ἑσταώς, νόος, συκέαιν, Ἑρμέας, ἀργύρεος, λινέω, ἀντίθροος, ἀντιθρόου, ἐφιλέετε, ταύρεοι, πορφυρέων, βαθυχρόαις.*	(See Questions 39–45)	
47.	State the general rule for the accent of nouns, adjectives, and participles	121, 134	104 *b*, 128
48.	What is the usual place of the accent in neuter substantives?	——	546
49.	State the special rule for the accent of the genitive and dative of the first and second declensions	123	129
50.	State the special rule for the accent of the genitive plural in the first declension	"	141
51.	State the special rule for the accent of the genitive and dative of the third declension	127	172

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Num.		Goodwin.	A.'s Hadley.
52.	In the following groups, having the nominative singular accented, write the required accent on each of the other case forms:	(See Questions 47–51)	

1ST DECLENSION.

	Nom.	Gen.	Dat.	Acc.	Voc.
S.	γέφυρα,	γεφυρᾶς,	γεφυρᾳ,	γεφυρᾰ́ν,	γεφυρᾰ́.
P.	γεφυραι,	γεφυρων,	γεφυραις,	γεφυρᾶς,	γεφυραι.
S.	ὀργή,	ὀργης,	ὀργῃ,	ὀργην,	ὀργη.
P.	ὀργαι,	ὀργων,	ὀργαις,	ὀργᾶς,	ὀργαι.
S.	ναύτης,	ναυτου,	ναυτῃ,	ναυτην,	ναυτᾰ́.
P.	ναυται,	ναυτων,	ναυταις,	ναυτᾶς,	ναυται.

2D DECLENSION.

S.	ἄνθρωπος,	ἀνθρωπου,	ἀνθρωπῳ,	ἀνθρωπον,	ἄνθρωπε.
P.	ἄνθρωποι,	ἀνθρωπων,	ἀνθρωποις,	ἀνθρωπους,	ἄνθρωποι.
S.	θυμός,	θυμου,	θυμῳ,	θυμον,	θυμε.
P.	θυμοι,	θυμων,	θυμοις,	θυμους,	θυμοι.

3D DECLENSION.

S.	σάρξ,	σαρκος,	σαρκῐ́,	σαρκᾰ́,	σαρξ.
P.	σαρκες,	σαρκων,	σαρξι,	σαρκᾰ́ς,	σαρκες.
S.	κῆρυξ,	κηρυκος,	κηρυκῐ́,	κηρυκᾰ́,	κηρυξ.
P.	κηρυκες,	κηρυκων,	κηρυξι,	κηρυκᾰ́ς,	κηρυκες.
S.	λιμήν,	λιμενος,	λιμενῐ́,	λιμενᾰ́,	λιμην.
P.	λιμενες,	λιμενων,	λιμεσῐ́,	λιμενᾰ́ς,	λιμενες.

53.	What peculiar vocative accent is found in the first declension?	§ 182	§ 147 *c*
54.	What peculiar vocative accent is found in the second declension?	195	155 *a*
55.	What peculiarity of accent is found in the second declension?	198, 200	162 *a*, *b*
56.	State the special rule for the accent of the genitive in vowel stems of the third declension	114, 251	201, 203 *a*
57.	What peculiar vocatives in the third declension?	122 *c*, *d*, 221 1, 2, 230, 246, 273	185, 188, 193, 199
58.	What rule of accent have diphthong stems in the third declension?	267	205, 206
59.	On what syllables may the accent stand in feminine nominative singular of adjectives?	298–300	222 *a*, *b*

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Num.		Goodwin.	A.'s Hadley.
60.	What exception to the general rule for the position of the accent in declension after the nominative case is found in feminine adjectives of the vowel declensions?	§ 121, 124, 302	§ 128, 141, 222 *b*
61.	What adjective forms have recessive accent?..	122 *a*, *b*	232 *a*, 236 *a*
62.	State the cases in which πᾶς is exceptional in accent	128, 329	172, 239, 240
63.	Do monosyllabic participles conform to the rule for the accent of monosyllables of the third declension?	129	242 *a*
64.	What participles have exceptional accent in the nominative?	131 4, 5	389 *a*, *b*, *c*, 477 *c*, 480 *a*
65.	In the personal pronouns of the first person, which forms are used as enclitics, and which retain the accent? When is each used?....	141 1, 389	263
66.	What peculiarity of accent is sometimes found in the plural of the personal pronouns of the first and second persons?.....	396	264
67.	What is unusual in the accent of τίς interrogative?.....	129, 418	277 ex. *a*
68.	State the general rule for the accent of verbs..	130	386
69.	What verb forms accent the penult?.....	131 3, 4	389 *b*, *c*, *d*
70.	What verb forms have the acute on the ultima? Note the five imperatives.....	131 2, 5	387 *b*, 389 *a*
71.	What verb forms have the circumflex on the ultima?.....	131 1	387 *a*, 389 *a*
72.	In compound verbs what exception to the general rule is found?	133	391 *a*, *b*, *c*
73.	Show how the rules of accent are of use in determining the form of a verb	131 1–5	390
74.	What peculiarity of accent occurs in optatives of the μι inflection?.....	131 3	388
75.	What is the exception to this rule?	729, 742	445 *a*, 487 3
76.	State the peculiarity of accent in κεῖμαι and ἧμαι in composition.....	ex. inf.	482 *a*, 484 *a*
77.	What verb forms are enclitic?	141 3	113 *c*
78.	When does ἐστί retain its accent?.....	144 5	119 *a*
79.	What is the usual accent of compound words?	——	582 *a*, *b*, *c*
80.	State the rule for the accent of adverbs	365	257

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D. PROPERTIES OF SUBSTANTIVES.

Num.		Goodwin.	A.'s Hadley.
1.	What parts of speech undergo a change of form to indicate their relation to the rest of the sentence?	§ 151	§ 122
2.	What is this change called when applied to nouns?	"	"
3.	What other parts of speech have declension?	"	"
4.	In how many declensions are Greek nouns, etc., declined?	164	132 I. II.
5.	To what Latin declensions do these correspond?	165	132 II. *a*
6.	What are heteroclites?	287	212
7.	What are metaplastic forms?	——	213
8.	What name is given to the first and second declensions in common?	165	131 2
9.	What is meant by the stem of a word?	152	130
10.	What is meant by the root of a word?	153	543 *a*, *b*, *c*
11.	What genders are observed in Greek grammar?	156	123
12.	How is the gender of a word indicated?	157	124
13.	Name by meaning those classes of words which are masculine	159 1-4	125 *a*
14.	Name by meaning those classes of words which are feminine	"	125 *b*, *c*
15.	Name by meaning those classes of words which are neuter	"	125 *d*, *e*
16.	What nouns may be of common gender?	158	126
17.	What are epicene nouns?	"	127
18.	Of what genders are nouns of the first declension and how may this gender be determined?	168	134
19.	Of what genders are most nouns of the second declension?	189	151
20.	What genders occur in the third declension?	284–281	164

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Num.		Goodwin.	A.'s Hadley.
21.	How may feminines of the second declension be distinguished?	§ ——	§ 152 *a–e*
22.	How is the gender indicated in the third declension?	281–285	164, 165
23.	What are heterogeneous nouns?	288	214
24.	What numbers are observed in Greek?	155	123 2
25.	Are all of these numbers found in every word?	——	215 *a*
26.	What cases are used in Greek?	160	123 3
27.	Were any other cases ever used in the language?	1042	220
28.	Which cases have the same form?	161, 195	123 3, 155
29.	Which are direct and which oblique? Explain each of these terms	163	123 *a*
30.	Are all the cases found in every word?	——	215 *b*
31.	To what Latin cases do the Greek cases respectively correspond?	162	——

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E. NOUNS OF THE VOWEL DECLENSIONS.

Num.		Goodwin.	A.'s Hadley.
1.	Into what parts is the vowel declension divided?	§ 165	§ 132 I.
2.	In what does the stem of first declension nouns end?	168	134
3.	In what does the nominative singular of first declension feminines end?	"	"
4.	What endings have first declension feminines in α in the genitive singular?	169	135 ex.
5.	Of these endings when is ας used, and when ης?	173, 174	140
6.	When is the α in the nominative singular of first declension feminines long, and when short?	175, 177	138, 139
7.	In what does the nominative singular of first declension masculines end?	168	134
8.	Wherein does this ending differ from that of feminines?	"	"
9.	When is ας used in the masculine nominative singular of first declension nouns, and when ης?	——	146
10.	What vocative singular ending have nouns with ης in the nominative?	182	145 ex.
11.	When is each of these endings used?	"	147 *a*, *b*
12.	Explain the ending in the masculine genitive singular	170	148
13.	Explain the genitive plural ending ων.	"	141
14.	Write a table of the case-endings used in the vowel declensions	167	133
15.	Write a table of the terminations (= the final vowel of the stem + the case-ending) of feminine nouns in the first declension, making a separate list for those having the nomi-		

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Num.		Goodwin.	A.'s Hadley.
	native in α and those having the nominative in η	§ 169	§ 135 ex.
16.	Write a table of the terminations of masculine nouns in the first declension, making a separate list for those having the nominative in ας and those having the nominative in ης	"	145 ex.
17.	What classes of first declension nouns are contracted?	183	144, 149
18.	Review and repeat those rules for the contraction of vowels which apply to nouns in the first declension	38, 39	37–41
19.	Decline the following nouns of the first declension:	171, 179	135, 145
	ποιητής, κεφαλή, κλέπτης, βία, ἡμέρα, ἱπποσόβας, ὀρνιθίας, αἰσχύνη, δόξα, ἁρμάμαξα, ὥρα.		
20.	In what does the stem of nouns of the second declension end?	189	151
21.	What is the nominative singular ending for masculines and feminines in the second declension? For neuters?	"	"
22.	In what cases does the ending ᾰ occur in the second declension?	190, 191	151 *b*
23.	Write the table of case-endings for the vowel declensions. (See Question 14.)	167	133
24.	Write a table of the terminations of masculine and feminine nouns in the second declension	190	153 ex.
25.	Write a table of the terminations of neuter nouns of the second declension	"	"
26.	Explain the formation of the following terminations of second declension nouns: genitive singular (all genders), dative singular (all genders), vocative singular (masculine and feminine), nominative, accusative, and vocative dual (all genders), genitive plural (all genders), accusative plural (masculine and feminine), nominative, accusative, and vocative plural (neuter)	191	154
27.	What classes of second declension nouns are contracted?	201	157

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Num.		Goodwin.	A.'s Hadley.
28.	Review and repeat those rules for the contraction of vowels which apply to nouns in the second declension.....	§ 38, 39	§ 37–41
29.	Wherein does the Attic second declension differ from the common form?	196–199	159
30.	How are the forms of the Attic second declension obtained?	200	160
31.	What variation is found in the accusative singular of the Attic second declension?.....	199	161
32.	Decline the following nouns of the second declension:	192, 196	153

Διότομος, θεός, δῶρον, φίλος, αἴλουρος, λαγώς, θησαυρός, κύριος, δῆμος, ἄντρον, βίος, πανδοκεῖον, λεώς, στάδιον, κάλως.

33. In the following selection, underscore *once* each form declined according to the first declension 169 135, 145

Γόρδιος ἐλέγετο εἶναι τῶν πάλαι Φρυγῶν ἀνὴρ πένης. ἀροῦντος δέ ποτε ἐν τοῖς ἀγροῖς ἐπέπτετο ἐπὶ τὸν ξυγὸν ἀετὸς καὶ πολὺν χρόνον ἐπέμεινε καθήμενος. ὁ δὲ ἐκπλαγεὶς τῇ ὄψει ἦει μὲν πρὸς τὴν πόλιν κοινωσόμενος τοῖς μάντεσι, πορευόμενος δὲ ἐνέτυχε παρθένῳ ὑδρευομένῃ καὶ εἶπεν αὐτῇ τὰ περὶ τοῦ ἀετοῦ. ἡ δὲ ἐκέλευσεν αὐτὸν ἐπανελθόντα εἰς τὸν αὐτὸν ἄγρον θύειν τῷ Διὶ τῷ βασιλεῖ. ὁ δὲ ἐδεήθη τῆς κόρης συνέπεσθαί τε καὶ γήμασθαι αὐτῷ. καὶ ἔφυ αὐτοῖν παῖς ὄνομα Μίδας. ἤδη δὲ ἀνδρὸς γενομένου τοῦ παιδὸς καλοῦ τε καὶ γενναίου, ἐστασίαξόν ποτε οἱ ἐν τῇ πόλει, καὶ ἐγένετο αὐτοῖς χρησμὸς ὡς ἅμαξα ἄξει αὐτοῖς βασιλέα καὶ ὡς οὗτος καταπαύσει τὴν στάσιν. αὐτοῖς δ' ἔτι περὶ τούτων βουλευομένοις ἔτυχε προσελθὼν ὁ Μίδας ἐκ τῶν ἀγρῶν καὶ τῇ ἐκκλησίᾳ ἐπέστη ἁμάξῃ, οἱ δὲ συμβαλόμενοι τὸ χρῆμα ἐκ τοῦ μαντείου ἔγνωσάν τε τοῦτον ἐκεῖνον ὄντα, ὃν ὁ θεὸς αὐτοῖς ἔφραζεν, καὶ αὐτὸν μὲν βασιλέα κατέστησαν τὸν Μίδαν, τὴν δὲ ἅμαξαν ἐν τῷ νεῷ ἀνέθηκαν.

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Num.		Goodwin.	A.'s Hadley.
34.	State in what case and number each of these words stands:	§ ——	§ ——
35.	State to which class each belongs: *i.e.* feminines in -α, feminines in -η, masculines in -αϛ, or masculines in -ηϛ.....	169	135, 145
36.	In the above selection underscore TWICE each form declined according to the second declension	190, 192	153
37.	State the gender, case, and number in which each of these words stands.....	"	"

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CLASSIFIED LISTS: I.

THE *A*-DECLENSION NOUNS FOUND IN XENOPHON'S ANABASIS.

The following lists are intended to contain all first declension nouns which occur in the Anabasis, with the exception of proper names. The basis of classification is the termination of the nominative singular, and as the gender also appears from this, the article is omitted. Nominatives in -as seem not to occur. Contract nouns are marked with an asterisk.

Nouns with Nominatives in -a. (146.)

ἀγγελία,	ἀσχολία,	ἔννοια,
ἄγκυρα,	ἀταξία,	ἐνωμοτία,
ἀδικία,	ἀτασθαλία,	ἐξοπλισία,
ἀθυμία,	ἀτέλεια,	ἐξουσία,
αἰθρία,	ἀφθονία,	ἐπιθυμία,
αἰτία,	βακτηρία,	ἐπικράτεια,
ἄκρα,	βία,	ἐπιμέλεια,
ἀκρωνυχία,	βοήθεια,	ἐπιορκία,
ἀλήθεια,	γενέα,	ἐπιστρατεία,
ἄμαξα,	γέφυρα,	ἐπημία,
ἀμέλεια,	διάνοια,	ἑσπέρα,
ἀναρχία,	διμοιρία,	ἑταίρα,
ἀνομία,	διφθέρα,	εὐδαιμονία,
ἀπιστία,	δόξα,	εὐδία,
ἀποικία,	δουλεία,	εὐεργεσία,
ἀπορία,	δυσπορία,	εὐήθεια,
ἁρμάμαξα,	δυσχωρία,	εὔκλεια,
ἀσάφεια,	ἐκκλησία,	εὔνοια,
ἀσέβεια,	ἔνδεια,	εὐπορία,
ἀσφάλεια,	ἐνέδρα,	εὐταξία,

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εὐωχία,
ἔχθρα,
ζειά,
ζειρά,
ἡγεμονία,
ἡγεμόσυνα,
ἡλικία,
ἡμέρα,
ἡσυχία,
θάλαττα,
θέα,
θεά,
θεοσέβεια,
θερμασία,
θήρα,
θύρα,
θυσία,
ἱππασία,
ἱππεία,
κακόνοια,
καρδία,
καρπαία,
κατηγορία,
λεία,
λῃστεία,
λοχαγία,
λύττα,
μαντεία,
μάχαιρα,
μελανία,
μεσημβρία,
μεσόγαια,
μισθοδοσία,
μισθοφορά,
μνᾶ,*
μοναρχία,
νευρά,
νουμηνία,
ξενία,
οἰκία,
ὀπισθοφυλακία,
ὁπλομαχία,
ὀργυιά,
οὐρά,
παιδεία,
πανουργία,
παῦλα,
πεῖρα,
πενία,
περιστερά,
πέτρα,
πλευρά,
πολυαρχία,
πορεία,
πρεσβεία,
προθυμία,
πρόνοια,
πρύμνα,
πρῷρα,
ῥᾳθυμία,
ῥήτρα,
σιδηρεία,
σοφία,
στενοχωρία,
στρατεία,
συγγένεια,
συμμαχία,
συνουσία,
σχεδία,
σωτηρία,
τετραμοιρία,
τιάρα,
τιμωρία,
τράπεζα,
ὑποψία,
φαρέτρα,
φαρμακολοσία,
φιλία,
φιλονεικία,
φιλονικία,
φλυαρία,
χαράδρα,
χίμαιρα,
χώρα,
ψευδενέδρα,
ὥρα.

Nouns with Nominatives in -η. (119.)

ἀγνωμοσύνη,
αἰσχύνη,
ἀκμή,
ἀκτή,
ἀλωπεκῆ,*
ἀναβολή,

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ἀνάγκη,
ἀπαγωγή,
ἀπειλή,
ἀποστροφή,
ἀρετή,
ἁρπαγή,
ἀρχή,
ἀφροσύνη,
βλάβη,
βοή,
βουλή,
βροντή,
γαλήνη,
γῆ,*
γνώμη,
διαβολή,
διατριβή,
διαφυή,
δικαιοσύνη,
δίκη,
δυσμή,
εἰρήνη,
εἰσβολή,
ἐμβολή,
ἐξαπάτη,
ἑορτή,
ἐπιβουλή,
ἐπιστολή,
εὐχή,
ζώνη,
ἡδονή,
καλάμη,
καπίθη,
κάρφη,
κατασκοπή,
κεφαλή,
κλίνη,
κλοπή,
κόγχη,
κομιδή,
κόρη,
κορυφή,
κραυγή,
κρήνη,
κριθή,
κώμη,
κώπη,
λόγχη,
λύπη,
μάχη,
μελίνη,
μηχανή,
μνήμη,
μονή,
νάπη,
νεφέλη,
νίκη,
νομή,
ξυήλη,
ὁμιχλή,
ὀργή,
ὁρμή,
ὀχθή,
παιδίσκη,
πάλη,
παραγωγή,
παρακαταθήκη,
παρασκευή,
παρεγγύη,
πέδη,
πέλτη,
πηγή,
πληγή,
πομπή,
προβολή,
προδρομή,
προνομή,
προσβολή,
προφυλακή,
πυγμή,
πύλη,
πυρρίχη,
ῥαστώνη,
ῥώμη,
σιγή,
σκευή,
σκηνή,
σπονδή,
σπουδή,
στέγη,
στήλη,
στολή,
συλλογή,
συμβολή,
σφενδονή,
σχολή,
σωφροσύνη,
τελευτή,
τέχνη,

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τιμή,
τριβή,
τροφή,
τύχη,
ὕλη,
ὑπερβολή,
φιάλη,
φυγή,
φυλακή,
φωνή,
χηλή,
ψυχή,
ᾠδή,
ὠτειλή.

Nouns with Nominatives in -ης. (45.)

ἀγωνοθέτης,
ἀκινάκης,
ἀκοντιστής,
ἀλέτης,
ἀντιστασιώτης,
ἁρμοστής,
αὐστηρότης,
δεσπότης,
δικαστής,
δυνάστης,
ἐθελοντής,
ἐνωμοτάρχης,
εὐεργέτης,
ζευγηλάτης,
ζυμίτης,
ἡλικιώτης,
ἱκέτης,
κυβερνήτης,
κωμάρχης,
κωμήτης,
λαφυροπώλης,
λῃστής,
λοχίτης,
μισθοδότης,
οἰκέτης,
ὁπλίτης,
παιδεραστής,
παρασάγγης,
πελταστής,
πολίτης,
πρεσβύτης,
προδότης,
προστάτης,
πύκτης,
σαλπιγκτής,
σατράπης,
στρατιώτης,
συστρατιώτης,
σφενδονήτης,
τοξότης,
τριηρίτης,
ὑπασπιστής,
ὑπερέτης,
φιλοστρατιώτης,
φοινικιστής.

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CLASSIFIED LISTS: II.

THE *O*-DECLENSION NOUNS FOUND IN XENOPHON'S ANABASIS.

The following lists, with the same basis of classification and the same exceptions as the preceding, are intended to contain all the second declension nouns of the Anabasis. The gender is indicated only for those nouns in -os which are feminine.

Nouns with Nominatives in -os. (221.)

ἄγγελος,
ἀγορανόμος,
ἀγρός,
ἀδελφός,
ἀετός,
αἰγιαλός,
ἄμπελος (ἡ),
ἄνεμος,
ἀνεψιός,
ἄνθρωπος (ὁ, ἡ),
ἄνοδος (ἡ),
ἀπόπλους,*
ἀριθμός,
ἄρκτος (ἡ),
ἀρτοκόπος,
ἄρτος,
ἀσκός,
ἄσφαλτος (ἡ),
αὐλός,
αὐτόμολος,
ἄφοδος (ἡ),
βάλανος (ἡ),
βίβλος (ἡ),

βίκος,
βίος,
βόθρος,
βωμός,
γάμος,
γελωτοποιός,
γερροφόρος,
γήλοφος,
δακτύλιος,
δάκτυλος,
δαρεικός,
δασμός,
δεσμός,
διάδοχος,
διδάσκαλος,
δίοδος (ἡ),
δίφρος,
δόλιχος,
δόλος,
δορπηστός,
δορυφόρος,
δοῦλος,
δοῦπος,

δρόμος,
ἐγκέφαλος,
εἴσοδος (ἡ),
ἔλαφος (ὁ, ἡ),
ἐνιαυτός,
ἔξοδος (ἡ),
ἔπαινος,
ἐπισιτισμός,
ἔφοδος (ἡ),
ἔφορος,
ἡμίονος,
ἡνίοχος,
θάνατος,
θεός,
θόρυβος,
θρόνος,
θύλακος,
θυμός,
ἰατρός,
ἵππαρχος,
ἱππόδρομος,
ἵππος,
ἰσθμός,

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καθαρμός,
καιρός,
κακουργός,
κάλαμος,
καλλωπισμός,
καπνός,
κάπρος,
καρπός,
κέγχρος,
κίνδυνος,
κιττός,
κοινωνός,
κολωνός,
κονιορτός,
κόπος,
κόπρος (ἡ),
κόσμος,
κρίος,
κρότος,
κρωβύλος,
κυζικηνός,
κύκλος,
λάκκος,
λῆρος,
λίθος,
λίμος,
λόγος,
λόφος,
λοχαγός,
λόχος,
λύκος,
λωτόφαγος,
μάρσιπος,
μαστός,
μέδιμνος,
μηρός,
μισθός,
μόλυβδος,
μοχλός,
μυχός,
ναός,
ναύαρχος,
ναύκληρος,
νεανίσκος,
νεκρός,
νεωκόρος,
νῆσος (ἡ),
νόμος,
νόσος (ἡ),
νότος,
νοῦς,*
ξένος,
ὀβελίσκος,
ὄβολος,
ὁδός (ἡ),
οἰκονόμος,
οἶκος,
οἶνος,
οἰνοχόος,
οἰστός,
οἰωνός,
ὄκνος,
ὄλεθρος,
ὁλοίτροχος,
ὄμηρος,
ὀμφαλός,
ὄνος,
ὄρθρος,
ὅρκος,
ὄροφος,
οὐραγός,
οὐρανός,
ὀφθαλμός,
ὀχετός,
ὄχλος,
παράδεισος,
παρθένος,
πάροδος (ἡ),
πεντηκόντορος (ἡ),
περίοδος,
περίπατος,
πέτρος,
πῆλος,
πλίνθος,
πλοῦς,*
πόθος,
πόλεμος,
πόνος,
πόντος,
πόρος,
ποταμός,
πότος,
πρόγονος,
πρόξενος,
πρόσοδος,
πύργος,
πυρός,
πῶλος (ὁ, ἡ),
ῥυθμός,

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σίγλος,
σιός (θεός),
σίτος,
σκηπτός,
σκηπτοῦχος,
σκοπός,
σταυρός,
στέφανος,
στίβος,
στόλος,
στρατός,
στρουθός (ὁ, ἡ),
σύλλογος,
σύμβολος,
συμποσίαρχος,
σύνοδος (ἡ),
συντράπεζος,
σύσκηνος,
συστρατηγός,
ταξίαρχος,
τάραχος,
ταῦρος,
τάφος,
τάφρος (ἡ),
τοῖχος,
τόπος,
τράχηλος,
τριακόντορος (ἡ),
τρόπος,
τυρός,
ὑιδοῦς,*
υἱός,
ὕπαρχος,
ὕπνος,
ὑπολόχαγος,
ὑποστράτηγος,
φιλόσοφος,
φόβος,
φόρος,
φρούραρχος,
φρουρός,
χαλκός,
χιλός,
χιτωνίσκος,
χοῖρος (ὁ, ἡ),
χορός,
χόρτος,
χρόνος,
χρυσός,
χῶρος,
ψῆφος,
ψόφος,
ὠθισμός.

Nouns with Nominatives in -ον. (105.)

ἀγγεῖον,
ἄθλον,
αἰδοῖον,
ἀκόντιον,
ἄλευρον,
ἄλφιτον,
ἀνδράποδον,
ἀνθέμιον,
ἄντρον,
ἀνώγαιον,
ἀργύριον,
ἄριστον,
ἀψίνθιον,
γερόντιον,
γέρρον,
γράδιον,
δάπεδον,
δεῖπνον,
δένδρον,
δοράτιον,
δρέπανον,
ἔλαιον,
ἐμπόριον,
ἐνύπνιον,
ἔργον,
ἐφόδιον,
ἤλεκτρον,
ἡμιδαρεικόν,
ἡμίπλεθρον,
ἡμιωβόλιον,
ἦτρον,
θηρίον,
θύρετρα (τά),
ἱερεῖον,
ἱμάτιον,
ἱστίον,
καπηλεῖον,
κάρυον,
κενοτάφιον,

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κεράμιον,
κήριον,
κιβώτιον,
κλεῖθρον,
κρόμμυον,
μαρτύριον,
μαχαίριον,
μειράκιον,
μέτρον,
μνημεῖον,
μύρον,
ναῦλον,
νεῦρον,
νεώριον,
νῶτον,
ξόανον,
ξύλον,
ὅπλον,
ὅρια (τά),
ὄρνεον,
ὄσπριον,
παγκράτιον,
παιδικά (τά),
παιδίον,
παλτόν,
παραμηρίδια (τά),
πεδίον,
πέταλον,
πηδάλιον,
πλαισίον,
πλέθρον,
πλοῖον,
ποτήριον,
πότον,
πρόβατον,
προμετωπίδιον,
προστερνίδιον,
πρόσωπον,
σακίον,
σημεῖον,
σήσαμον,
σιτηρέσιον,
σιτίον,
σκόροδον,
σκύταλον,
σπάρτον,
στάδιον,
σταθμός,
σταυρός,
στέρνον,
στρατόπεδον,
σῦκον,
σφάγιον,
τάλαντον,
τέθριππον,
τεκμήριον,
τέκνον,
τόξον,
ὑποζύγιον,
φάρμακον,
φορτίον,
φρούριον,
φρύγανα (τά),
χρυσίον,
χωρίον,
ψέλλιον.

Nouns with Nominatives in -ως. (2.)

(ATTIC SECOND DECLENSION.)

ἡ ἕως, | ὁ λαγώς.

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F. EUPHONY OF CONSONANTS.

Num.		Goodwin.	A.'s Hadley.
1.	What combinations of mutes are allowed? ...	§ 68, 71	§ 51
2.	To what order must the second component in the combination always belong?	73	51, 52
3.	What is done when other combinations than these arise in the formation or inflection of words?	"	——
4.	What principle is violated in the following combinations: φφ, χχ, θθ? Write them correctly	68	47
5.	Are the middle mutes ever doubled?	68, 2	"
6.	State two apparent exceptions to this rule	68 2, 72	20
7.	What equivalent is sometimes used for σσ?...	68 3	48
8.	State the rule for doubling the initial ρ	69	49
9.	State the rule of euphony for mutes before mutes	71	51, 52
10.	Correct by this rule the following combinations:	"	"

δτ, φδ, πθ, κθ, βτ, θτ, χτ, βδ.

11.	State the rule of euphony for mutes before σ..	74	54
12.	Correct by this rule the following combinations:	"	"

κs, γs, χσ, θσ, τσ, δσ, κτs, φs.

13.	State the rule of euphony for mutes before μ..	75, 77	53
14.	Correct by this rule the following combinations:	"	"

πμ, βμ, θμ, κμ, φμ, γχμ, μπμ.

15.	State the exceptions to this rule.....	76	53 *a*
16.	State the rule of euphony for ν before π, β, φ	78	55 *a*
17.	State the rule of euphony for ν before κ, γ, χ	"	55 *b*
18.	State the rule of euphony for ν before τ, δ, θ..	"	——
19.	Correct by these rules the following combinations:	"	55 *a*, *b*

νπ, νβ, νφ, νκ, νγ, νχ, ντ, νδ, νθ

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Num.		Goodwin.	A.'s Hadley.
20.	State the rule of euphony for **ν** before another liquid	§ 78 2	§ 55 *c*
21.	Write more correctly **νλ**, **νμ**, **νρ**	"	"
22.	State the rule of euphony for **ν**, **ντ**, **νδ**, **νθ** before **σ**	78 3, 79	55 *d*, 56
23.	State the exceptions to this rule	80–83	57–59
24.	Enumerate the changes resulting from adding **ι** to the final consonant of a stem	84 1–6	65–69
25.	What is sometimes represented by the rough breathing?	86, 87	70
26.	Mention the places where **σ** is regularly dropped	88, 89, O. E. 16 4	61, 62, 71, 190
27.	Under what circumstances is an additional letter developed?	66 *a*, *b*	60
28.	Mention some words in common use which show traces of the former existence of the obsolete letters referred to in *A* 16	90, 91	72
29.	State the rule for the aspiration of consonants	92, 93, 95 1, 2	73 *a*, *b*, 82
30.	Define metathesis	64	64
31.	Make all necessary euphonic changes in the following words:	(See Questions 1–29)	

σφιγγς, τετριβται, γιγαντς, ἐνχεω, ἐπειθθην, ἐκοπτσα, ἐφραδσα, ἐνπιπτω, ἐθρεφσα, ἀλλαγσοιμι, πεπλεκθον, λελειφσθαι, Σαφφω, ἀγγελος, ἐκκρινω, ἀναριπτω, εὐρροον, ἰδτε, γραβδην, ἐλειπθην, κεκμηκα, πεπλεκμαι, τετριβμαι, ἐνβαινω, ἐνξεω, ἐνλειπω, λυεσαι, φεφαγκα.

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G. NOUNS OF THE CONSONANT DECLENSION.

Num.		Goodwin.	A.'s Hadley.
1.	Why is this declension called the consonant declension?	§ 206	§ 131, 163
2.	Enumerate the letters in which stems of this declension may end	281–284	173
3.	What nouns are included in the third, or consonant, declension?	205	163
4.	How may the stems of third declension nouns be determined?	207	163 *a*
5.	Make a table of the case-endings of the consonant declension	167	133
6.	Review the rules of gender for the consonant declension. (*D* 22.)	281–284	164
7.	Is there any general rule by which the nominative singular may always be known?	209	——
8.	What is the general rule for the formation of the nominative singular of masculines and feminines?	209 1	168
9.	How do stems in **ν, ρ, σ** differ from this rule in the formation of the nominative?	209 2	168 2
10.	How do stems in **οντ** form the nominative?	209 3	"
11.	How do neuter stems form the nominative?	209 4	167
12.	In what respect are stems in **ιν** an exception to the rule for stems in **ν** as regards the formation of the nominative singular?	210	168 2 *a*
13.	Form the nominative singular for each of the following stems, accenting the indicated syllable:		(See Questions 7–12)

σαρκ, φλεβ, Φρυγ, Θρακ, θητ, χερνιπ, γιγαντ, σφιγγ, Ἀραβ, ῥιν, ἄρχοντ, ἐλπιδ, φευγοντ, λεοντ, γειτον, ἡγεμον, χειμων, αἰων, (τὸ) σωματ, (τὸ) ἡματ, (τὸ) τερατ, (τὸ)

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Num.		Goodwin.	A.'s Hadley.
	γραμματ, Σαλαμιν, δελφιν, κρατηρ, ῥητορ, δεκτορ, ἐλεφαντ, Ἑλλαδ, φυγαδ, πειρινθ, ἀσπιδ, ἀγων, φρεν, Ἑλλην, πυρην, ἀηρ, πνευμον, γυμνητ.		
14.	In what respects are the following nominatives peculiar in formation?	§ 210–211	v. Index
	πούς, δάμαρ, κῆρυξ, ἀλώπηξ, Φοῖνιξ, κτείς, εἷς, μέλας, τάλας, ὀδούς, ἦμαρ, τέρας.		
15.	With what other part of the word is the vocative singular to be compared?	219	170
16.	What nouns have the vocative like the nominative?	220 1, 2	170 *a*, *b*
17.	What nouns have the vocative like the stem?	220–222	170
18.	What becomes of a final τ or δ of the stem in forming the vocative according to the last rule?	25	85, 86
19.	Form the vocative case for each of the stems given in Question 13	(See Questions 15–18)	
20.	What is the general rule for the formation of the accusative case of consonant stems?	214 1	169
21.	How do vowel stems of the third declension form the accusative?	214 2	"
22.	How do barytone lingual stems form the accusative?	214 3	179
23.	Form the accusative singular from the stems, χαριτ, ἐριδ, ὀρνιθ, ελπιδ, βου, πολι, and the stems given in Question 13	(See Questions 20–22)	
24.	Give the rule for the formation of the dative plural in the third declension	224	177
25.	Form the dative plural of the stems given in Questions 13 and 23	"	"
26.	Which rules for the euphony of consonants apply in the formation of cases from mute and liquid stems?	74, 79	54, 56, 57
27.	Decline in full the nouns formed from the stems given in Question 13 and the first four stems given in Question 23	(See Questions 7–26)	
28.	In what cases of σ stems does the σ appear?	226	190
29.	When the σ disappears, what change is necessitated in the form of the word?	"	"

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Num.		Goodwin.	A.'s Hadley.
30.	Of what gender are most nouns of this class?..	§ 227	§ 190
31.	How is the nominative singular formed in nouns of this class?	227, 233	"
32.	Note the peculiar contractions in nouns of this class	229, 231	192, 194
33.	Note the peculiar accent in nouns of this class.	"	"
34.	Note the peculiarities of proper nouns of this class	228, 230, 231	193, 194
35.	What heteroclites are sometimes found in this class?	237	183
36.	What stem in **ος** is classed here?	238	196
37.	What is the peculiarity of this word?	"	"
38.	What is peculiar about the ending of the genitive singular of vowel stems of the third declension?	249	203
39.	What is peculiar about the accent of nouns of this class?	114	103 *a*
40.	What change occurs in the stem of these words in certain cases, and in which cases is it found?	249	202
41.	Note the use of **ες** in the dual of nouns of this class	252	201
42.	Explain the ending of the accusative plural of nouns of this class	208 3	202
43.	Enumerate the peculiarities of nouns in **υς**	257–261	204 *a*
44.	What change is made in the stem of nouns in **ευ**?	263	207
45.	In what cases of these nouns is no change made in the stem?	"	206
46.	Explain the loss of **υ** in these stems	265	44 *a*
47.	Explain the use of the endings **εως, εα, εας**, in these nouns	33, 265	208 *b*, *c*
48.	Compare the accusative endings in πόλις and βασιλεύς	250, 263	201, 206
49.	Under what circumstances may the genitive and dative of nouns in **ευ** be contracted?	267	208 *d*
50.	What change of stem has occurred in βοῦς, ναῦς, γραῦς, οἶς?	268	206
51.	Decline these nouns	——	——
52.	What is the gender of nouns with stems in **ω**?	241	199

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Num.		Goodwin.	A.'s Hadley.
53.	In what cases are they contracted?	§ 241	§ 198, 199
54.	What is the gender of nouns with stems in **ο**?	242	——
55.	In what cases are they contracted?	"	198, 199
56.	Decline **Τρώς**	244	197
57.	In what respect may these nouns be considered heteroclitic?	244, 245, 248	198–9 *a*, 200
58.	What is meant by a syncopated noun?	65, 273	43, 188
59.	What other change besides syncope occurs in syncopated nouns?	273	188
60.	State the rule of accent for these nouns	"	"
61.	Wherein do **ἀνήρ** and **Δημήτηρ** differ from other syncopated nouns?	277 1, 2	188 *a*, *b*
62.	Note the peculiarity of **ἀστήρ**	275	188 *a*
63.	Enumerate all places in the third declension where contraction may occur	——	——
64.	Enumerate all places where euphonic changes may occur in declining nouns of the third declension	——	——
65.	Form the nominative singular from the following stems:	(See Questions 28–62)	
	(ὁ) ἐρμηνευ, (τὸ) ἔτεσ, (ὁ) πελεκυ, (ὁ) ἰχθυ, (ὁ) διηρεσ, (ἡ) ταξι, (ὁ) δυω, (ἡ) κερδο, (ὁ) Σωκρατεσ, (ὁ) Περικλεεσ, (τὸ) πελαγεσ.		
66.	Decline in full each noun formed from the stems in Question 65, and state to what class each belongs according to its stem	"	"
67.	Explain each peculiar case-formation and accent occurring in the declension of these nouns	"	"
68.	Give case, number, gender, stem, nominative, and genitive singular of each of the following nouns:	(See Questions 1–67)	
	πόλει, βουλευτῶν, νόσον, παῖδες, Θεσπιεῖς, σώματα, Ἕλληνες, Σπαρτιατῶν, προφάσει, ὑφήγησιν, Ἀμφικτυόνων, ἐγκλήματα, Θετταλῶν, ἡγεμόνα, πράγμα, πατρίδος, ἄνδρες, γνώμης, Ἀριστοφῶντα, Θηβαίων, θύγατερ,		

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Num.		Goodwin.	A.'s Hadley.
	γραῦ, κέρασι, ἥρωε, ἅλας, αἰῶσι, θριξί, λέουσι, ἱππεῦσι, πρέσβεις, συκοφάντης, Βοιωτίαν, ἀνδράποδα, βίου, ψηφισμάτων, πρεσβεύων, Δημομέλη, δύναμιν, δέσποτα, χάριτας, νεοῖν, γερῶν, μήτρωες, Περίκλεις, ἥπασι, μάστιξι, κλῶπας, νυξί, στομάτων, γάλα, μησί, φωρῶν, γονέων, ἀστράσι, σῦκα, λεῴς, κτείς, σῶτερ.		
69.	Which of these nouns belong to the first declension, and which to the second?.....	§ ——	§ ——
70.	Note and explain all peculiar or exceptional accents in the list.....	——	——
71.	Note and explain all vowel contractions.....	——	——
72.	Note and explain all euphonic changes of consonants.....	——	——
73.	Decline in full the following irregular nouns:.	291	216
	Ἀιδης, Ἄρης, τὸ γόνυ, ἡ γυνή, τὸ δένδρον, τὸ δόρυ, Ζεύς, ὁ κύων, ὁ μάρτυς, τὸ ὄναρ, τὸ οὖς, ἡ Πνύξ, ὁ Πρέσβυς, τὸ ὕδωρ, τὸ πῦρ, ὁ υἱός, ἡ χείρ.		
74.	State the force and give an example of the use of each of the endings, -θι, -θεν, -δε, -σε...	292–294	217–219
75.	Mention some locative forms in common use..	296	220

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CLASSIFIED LISTS: III.

The Consonant Declension Nouns found in Xenophon's Anabasis.

The following lists are intended to contain, with the exception of proper names, all nouns of the third declension which occur in the Anabasis, classified according to their stems. For mute and liquid stems, both gender and stem are indicated, the former by the article, the latter by its final syllable. For the remaining classes, neither gender nor stem is indicated save as it differs in one or both of these respects from the majority of the nouns in the group as stated at the head of the list.

Nouns with Labial Stems. (2.)

ὁ κλώψ,	-ωπ	ὁ σκόλοψ,	-οπ

Nouns with Palatal Stems. (15.)

ὁ αἴξ,	(αιγ)	ἡ κλῖμαξ,	(-ακ)	ὁ, ἡ πέρδιξ,	(-ικ)
ὁ, ἡ ἀπορρώξ,	(-ωγ)	ἡ μάστιξ,	(-ιγ)	ὁ προφύλαξ,	(-ακ)
ἡ διώρυξ,	(-υχ)	ὁ νυκτοφύλαξ,	(-ακ)	ἡ πτέρυξ,	(-υγ)
ὁ θώραξ,	(-ακ)	ἡ νύξ,	(-νυκτ)	ἡ σάλπιγξ,	(-ιγγ)
ὁ κῆρυξ,	(-υκ)	ὁ ὀπισθοφύλαξ,	(-ακ)		

Nouns with Lingual Stems. (98.)

τὸ αἷμα,	(-ατ)	τὸ ἄρωμα,	(-ατ)	ὁ γέλως,	(-ωτ)
τὸ ἀνάθημα,	(-ατ)	ὁ ἄρχων,	(-οντ)	ἡ γενναιότης,	(-ητ)
αἱ ἀναξυρίδες,	(-ιδ)	ἡ ἀσπίς,	(-ιδ)	ὁ γέρων,	(-οντ)
ἡ ἀνδρειότης,	(-ητ)	ἡ ἀσταφίς,	(-ιδ)	τὸ γράμμα,	(-ατ)
τὸ ἀξίωμα,	(-ατ)	ἡ αὐστηρότης,	(-ητ)	ὁ γυμνής,	(-ητ)
τὸ ἅρμα,	(-ατ)	τὸ βόσκημα,	(-ατ)	τὸ δέρμα,	(-ατ)

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ἡ δικαιότης,	(-ητ)	τὸ οἴκημα,	(-ατ)	τὸ στέγασμα,	(-ατ)
τὸ δόγμα,	(-ατ)	ἡ ὀλκάς,	(-αδ)	ὁ στιβάς,	(-αδ)
ἡ δορκάς,	(-αδ)	τὸ ὄμμα,	(-ατ)	ἡ στλεγγίς,	(-ιδ)
τὸ ἔκπωμα,	(-ατ)	τὸ ὄνομα,	(-ατ)	τὸ στόμα,	(-ατ)
ἡ ἐλπίς,	(-ιδ)	ὁ, ἡ ὄρνις,	(-ιθ)	τὸ σύνθημα,	(-ατ)
τὸ ἐνθύμημα,	(-ατ)	ἡ ὀρχηστρίς,	(-ιδ)	τὸ σχῆμα,	(-ατ)
τὸ ἔρυμα,	(-ατ)	τὸ ὄχημα,	(-ατ)	τὸ σῶμα,	(-ατ)
ὁ ἔρως,	(-ωτ)	τὸ πάθημα,	(-ατ)	ἡ ταπίς,	(-ιδ)
ἡ ἐσθής,	(-ητ)	ὁ, ἡ παῖς,	(παιδ)	τὸ τόξευμα,	(-ατ)
τὸ εὕρημα,	(-ατ)	ἡ πολλακίς,	(-ιδ)	τὸ τράγημα,	(-ατ)
τὸ εὐτύχημα,	(-ατ)	ἡ πατρίς,	(-ιδ)	τὸ τραῦμα,	(-ατ)
τὸ θαῦμα,	(-ατ)	ὁ πένης,	(-ητ)	ἡ ὑγρότης,	(-ητ)
τὸ θέαμα,	(-ατ)	ὁ πιστότης,	(-ητ)	τὸ ὑπόδημα,	(-ατ)
ὁ θεράπων,	(-οντ)	τὸ πνεῦμα,	(-ατ)	τὸ ὑπόμνημα,	(-ατ)
τὸ θῦμα,	(-ατ)	τὸ πόλισμα,	(-ατ)	τὸ φρέαρ,	(-ατ)
ἡ ἰδιώτης,	(-ητ)	ὁ πούς,	(ποδ)	τὸ φρόνημα,	(-ατ)
ὁ ἵμας,	(-αντ)	τὸ πράγμα,	(-ατ)	ὁ φυγάς,	(-αδ)
τὸ καῦμα,	(-ατ)	ἡ πυραμίς,	(-ιδ)	ὁ φύλαξ,	(-ακ)
ἡ κνημίς,	(-ιδ)	τὸ πῶμα,	(-ατ)	τὸ φῶς,	(-ωτ)
ἡ κρηπίς,	(-ιδ)	τὸ ῥῦμα,	(-ατ)	τὸ χάλκωμα,	(-ατ)
τὸ κτῆμα,	(-ατ)	τὸ σκέπασμα,	(-ατ)	τὸ χαράκωμα,	(-ατ)
ἡ λαμπρότης,	(-ητ)	τὸ σκήνωμα,	(-ατ)	ἡ χάρις,	(-ιτ)
ἡ μάγαδις,	(-ιδ)	ὁ σκίμπους,	(-οδ)	ἡ χλαμύς,	(-υδ)
τὸ μείωμα,	(-ατ)	ἡ σπολάς, ἡ στολάς,	(-αδ)	τὸ χρῆμα, τὸ χρῖσμα,	(-ατ) (-ατ)
ἡ μολυβδίς,	(-ιδ)				
ἡ μυριάς,	(-αδ)	τὸ σταύρωμα,	(-ατ)	ἡ ὠτίς,	(-ιδ)
τὸ νεῦμα,	(-ατ)	τὸ στέαρ,	(-ατ)		

Nouns with Liquid Stems. (22.)

ὁ ἀγών,	(-ων)	ὁ γείτων,	(-ον)	ὁ κρατήρ,	(-ηρ)
ὁ αὐλών,	(-ων)	ὁ δελφίς,	(-ιν)	ὁ λειμών,	(-ων)
ὁ αὐτοκράτωρ,	(-ορ)	ὁ ἡγεμών,	(-ον)	ὁ λιμήν,	(-εν)
ὁ αὐχήν,	(-εν)	ὁ κηδεμών,	(-ον)	ὁ μάρτυς,	(-υρ)

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ὁ μόσσυν, (-υν)	ὁ σωτήρ, (-ηρ)	ὁ, ἡ χήν, (χην)
ὁ πεντηκοντήρ, (-ηρ)	ὁ χειμών, (-ων)	ὁ χιτών, (-ων)
ὁ προμαχεών, (-ων)	ἡ χείρ, (χειρ)	ἡ χιών, (-ον)
ἡ ῥίς, (ῥιν)		

Nouns with Stems in -σ. (46.)

(ALL NEUTER EXCEPT τριήρης.)

ἄγκος,	κράτος,	ῥίγος,
ἄλσος,	κτῆνος,	σκέλος,
βάθος,	λάχος,	σκεῦος,
βλάβος,	μέγεθος,	σκότος,
γένος,	μέρος,	σμῆνος,
ἔθνος,	μῆκος,	στίφος,
εἶδος,	νάπος,	τάχος,
ἔτος,	ξίφος,	τεῖχος,
εὖρος,	ὄξος,	τέλος,
ζεῦγος,	ὄρος,	τέμαχος,
θάλπος,	ὄφελος,	τέναγος,
θάρρος,	πάθος,	τεῦχος,
ἴχνος,	πάχος,	τριήρης (ἡ),
κάλλος,	πλάτος,	ὕψος,
κέρδος,	πλῆθος,	ψῦχος.
κράνος,		

Nouns with Stems in -ι. (39.)

(ALL FEMININE EXCEPT μάντις.)

αἴσθησις,	διάρριψις,	κατάβασις,
ἀκόντισις,	διώξις,	κατάστασις,
ἀκροβόλισις,	δύναμις,	κρίσις,
ἀκρόπολις,	ἔκβασις,	κύκλωσις,
ἀνάβασις,	ἐξέτασις,	μάντις (ὁ),
ἀπόφραξις,	ἐπίθεσις,	μητρόπολις,
δάσμυσις,	ἐπίστασις,	οἴκησις,
διάβασις,	κάκωσις,	ὅπλισις,

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ὄρχησις,	πίστις,	σπάνις,
ὄψις,	πόλις,	στάσις,
παράγγελσις,	πρᾶξις,	τάξις,
παρακέλευσις,	πρόφασις,	τύρσις (-ιος),
παρατάξις,	σάγαρις,	ὕβρις.

Nouns with Stems in -ν*; Genitive* -νος. (7.)

(All Feminine except κάνδυς.)

ἰσχύς,	κάνδυς (ὁ),	πίτυς,
ἴτυς,	πεντηκοστύς,	σῦς (also ὁ).
ἰχθύς,		

Nouns with Stems in υ*; Genitive* -εως. (3.)

(All Masculine.)

πῆχυς,	πρέσβυς,	συμπρέσβεις (οἱ).

Nouns with Stems in -εν. (6.)

(All Masculine.)

ἀμφορεύς,	γονεύς,	ἱππεύς,
βασιλεύς,	ἑρμηνεύς,	πρῳρεύς.

Nouns with Stems in -ατ. (3.)

(All Neuter.)

γῆρας,	κέρας,	κρέας.

Nouns with Syncopated Stems. (5.)

ὁ ἀνήρ,	ἡ θυγάτηρ,	ὁ πάτηρ.
ἡ γαστήρ,	ἡ μήτηρ,	

Noun with Stem in -ω*:* ἡ αἰδώς. (1.)

Irregular Nouns. (12.)

τὸ γόνυ,	ὁ κύων,	τὸ ὄναρ,
ἡ γυνή,	ἡ ναῦς,	τὸ οὖς,
τὸ δόρυ,	ὁ βοῦς,	τὸ πῦρ,
τὸ κνέφας,	ἡ οἶς,	τὸ ὕδωρ.

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H. ADJECTIVES, ADVERBS, NUMERALS.

Num.		Goodwin.	A.'s Hadley.
1.	What endings have adjectives of the vowel declensions?	§ 298 1, 2, 304	§ 222 *a*, 225
2.	What decides whether the feminine shall have ᾱ or η in nominative singular?	298 2	138, 222 *b*
3.	How does the ending of the feminine nominative singular affect the accent?	299	222
4.	What peculiarity of accent is found in the feminine of these adjectives?	302	222 *b*
5.	What change of ending is allowable in all adjectives?	303	222 *c*
6.	Where are adjectives in ως classified, and how are they declined?	305–8–9	227
7.	What adjective of this class has three endings? Decline it	306, 309	226, 227
8.	Which adjectives of the vowel declensions are subject to contraction?	310	223
9.	What exceptional accents are found in these contracts?	203 1, 2, 311	158, 224
10.	What exceptional contractions occur here?	39	41
11.	Decline, writing both contracted and uncontracted forms, where both exist, the following adjectives:	(See Questions 1–10)	
	σιδήρεος, διπλόος, εὔνοος, λίνεος, ἔρημος, μεσόγεως, φοινίκεος, ἀπόρροος, ταύρεος, αἰσχρός, ὑψηλός, φανερός.		
12.	In what letters may the stems of adjectives of the consonant declension end?	313–329	229–237
13.	Which of these stems give adjectives of three endings?	"	"
14.	Which of these stems give adjectives of two endings?	"	"
15.	State two exceptions to the last rule	333	——

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Num.		Goodwin.	A.'s Hadley.
16.	When a separate feminine form is used, how is it derived?	§ 321–6–31 2	§ 228 *a*
17.	What exceptional accents are found in adjectives of the consonant declension?	314	232 *a*
18.	What exceptional contractions are found in adjectives of the consonant declension?	315	231 *a*, *b*
19.	What is the usual form of declension for compound adjectives in the consonant declension?	316	——
20.	What is the usual accent of adjectives with stems in υ?	323	229 *a*
21.	How do these adjectives differ in declension from nouns with stems in υ?	319	229
22.	Explain the formation of the feminine in these adjectives. (See Question 16)	321	"
23.	In what respects does the feminine of adjectives of the consonant declension differ from that of adjectives of the vowel declension?	298, 318	222, 228
24.	How do adjective stems in ν form the nominative singular?	325 ex.	233, 234
25.	Explain the formation of the feminine in these adjectives. (See Question 16)	326, 84 5	233
26.	Is the formation of the nominative singular, masculine and neuter, for adjective stems in ντ regular or irregular?	209 1–4, 331	167, 168
27.	Explain the formation of the feminine in these adjectives. (See Question 16)	84 1	237
28.	When may contraction occur in these stems?	332	238
29.	Note the accents of πᾶς and state which are irregular	329, 128	240, 172
30.	Mention and decline a consonant declension adjective of one ending only	343	246
31.	Decline μέγας and πολύς	346	247
32.	What stems has each?	"	"
33.	What stem endings are found in participles?	335, 330	241, 244, 382
34.	How is the stem of the participle formed?	770, 772, 775, 776	382, 475
35.	What nominative singular endings are found in participles?	334, 335	241–2–4

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Num.		Goodwin.	A.'s Hadley.
36.	Explain the formation of the masculine nominative singular	§ 212	§ 241
37.	Explain the formation of the feminine nominative singular	84 2	237
38.	State an exception to this rule	337 2	244
39.	What rule of accent is followed in participles?	121, 134	——
40.	What participles are peculiar in accent?	131	389
41.	Do monosyllabic participles follow the special rule of accent for monosyllables in the consonant declension?	129	242 *a*
42.	What participles are subject to contraction?	340	243
43.	Which of the rules for the contraction of vowels can be applied in the declension of these participles?	38	38, 39
44.	Which participial forms belong respectively to the first, second, and third declensions?	——	——
45.	Explain the formation of the feminine in participles of the consonant declension. (See Question 16)	337 1, 2	——
46.	What masculine participles in **ovτ** have an exceptional formation of the plural?	212	241
47.	Explain the formation of the nominative masculine singular in the perfect participle active	212 2, 337 2	244
48.	Note that in participles the nominative and vocative are always the same in form	——	——
49.	From what parts of speech are adverbs formed?	365	257
50.	How are adverbs formed?	365, 366	"
51.	What other forms may be used adverbially?	367, 368	258
52.	How are adjectives usually compared?	350	248
53.	What change is made in the stem of the adjective before adding the endings of comparison?	350, 351	249 *a*
54.	What is peculiar in the comparison of *μέσος* and *φίλος*?	352, 361	250 *a*, *b*
55.	How are adjectives in **-oos**, **-ων**, **-εις** compared?	353–355	248, 251
56.	How are adjectives in **-υς** and **-ρος** compared?	357	253
57.	What peculiarities of declension are found in comparatives in **-ιων**?	358	236

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Num.		Goodwin.	A.'s Hadley.
58.	How are these peculiarities explained?	§ 359	§ 236 *b*
59.	Note the accent in these forms	359 *d*	236 *a*
60.	In what other way may adjectives be regularly compared?	356	256
61.	Explain the irregular comparison of *μέγας*....	361 4, 84 3	253 *a*
62.	Compare *ἀγαθός, κακός, καλός, μικρός, ὀλίγος, πολύς, ῥᾴδιος*.....	361	254
63.	What is peculiar in the comparison of *πρότερος, ὕστατος, ἀνώτερος, κατώτατος, ἔσχατος*?....	363	255
64.	How are adverbs regularly compared?.....	369	259 *a*
65.	What other forms of comparison are sometimes used?.....	370, 371	260
66.	What parts of speech other than adjectives and adverbs are sometimes compared?.....	364	256
67.	How are participles compared?.....	——	"
68.	When used in the comparative or superlative these words necessarily fall into what class?	——	——
69.	Into what classes are numeral adjectives divided?	372	288
70.	Recite the cardinal and ordinal numerals and the numeral adverbs from 1 to 20	"	"
71.	Recite the cardinal and ordinal numerals and the numeral adverbs from 20 to 100 by tens	"	"
72.	Recite the cardinal and ordinal numerals and the numeral adverbs from 100 to 1000 by hundreds	"	"
73.	Recite the cardinal and ordinal numerals and the numeral adverbs from 1000 to 20000 by thousands	"	"
74.	Note from the table and explain the method of forming ordinals and numeral adverbs from the cardinal numerals	"	"
75.	In what two ways may numbers above 1000 be expressed?	372, 373	——
76.	In what three ways may compound numbers be written?	382 1, 2	291 *a, b*
77.	How are numbers of two figures ending in 8 or 9 usually expressed in words?	382 3	292
78.	What numerical signs are sometimes used?...	384	289

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Num.		Goodwin.	A.'s Hadley.
79.	Express by these signs the following cardinal numerals:	§ 384	§ 289
	342, 9621, 10400, 12516, 900000, 90006, 990206, 999999, 3981.		
80.	Express by Arabic numerals the following numbers:	"	"
	φϙϛ′, ͵ρ, ͵κϑθ′, πα′, ωξγ′, ͵ψλθ′, ͵χυη′, ͵ιθ′, ͵πτμδ′, ͵ζ.		
81.	Which numerals are declined and which are indeclinable?	375, 376, 380, 381	290 *a–d*
82.	What peculiarities have cardinals in ωι?	383	——
83.	Explain the uses of *οὐδείς* and *μηδείς*	378	290 *a*
84.	For what purpose other than that noted in Questions 77–79 are the letters of the alphabet sometimes used?	385	289 *b*
85.	What classes of words are derived from the numeral stems?	——	295 *a–d*

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CLASSIFIED LISTS: IV.

The Vowel Declension Adjectives found in Xenophon's Anabasis.

The following lists are intended to contain all adjectives of the vowel declensions which occur in the Anabasis, with the exception of verbals, participles, numerals, and adjectives derived from proper names. Irregular comparatives and superlatives, and those for which no positive is found in the Anabasis are given as distinct forms. Those adjectives which occur as contracts are marked with an asterisk.

Vowel Declension Adjectives with Feminines in -α. (124.)
(-ος, -α, -ον.)

ἄγριος,	δέξιος,	ἠλίθιος,
ἀθρόος,	δημόσιος,	ἡμέτερος,
αἰσχρός,	δίκαιος,	ἡμιόλιος,
αἴτιος,	διπλάσιος,	θαρραλέος,
ἄκρος,	δόλιος,	θαυμάσιος,
ἀλλότριος,	ἐθελούσιος,	θεῖος,
ἀμαξιαῖος,	ἑκάτερος,	ἴδιος,
ἀμφότερος,	ἑκταῖος,	ἱερός,
ἀναγκαῖος,	ἐλαφρός,	ἰσχυρός,
ἀνδρεῖος,	ἐλεύθερος,	κεραμεοῦς,*
ἄντιος,	ἐνάντιος,	κερδαλέος,
ἄξιος,	ἐνεός,	κόσμιος,
ἀργύρεος,*	ἔνιοι,	κύριος,
ἄρνειος,	ἐπιθαλάττιος,	λαμπρός,
ἀρχαῖος,	ἐπιτήδειος,	λάσιος,
βίαιος,	ἕτερος,	λεῖος,
γελοῖος,	ἐχθρός,	λίνεος,*
γεραιός,	ἐχυρός,	λυπηρός,

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μακρός,
μάταιος,
μειλίχιος,
μελετηρός,
μηδέτερος,
μικρός,
μύριος,
μῶρος,
νέος,
ξένιος,
ξηρός,
οἰκεῖος,
ὀλισθηρός,
ὅμοιος,
ὁμομήτριος,
ὁμοπάτριος,
ὄρειος,
ὄρθιος,
ὀρνίθειος,
ὄσιος,
ὀχυρός,
πάλαιος,
παντοῖος,
παραπλήσιος,
πάτριος,
πατρῷος,
πεμπταῖος,
πικρός,
πλάγιος,
πλεθριαῖος,
πλήσιος,
πλούσιος,
πολέμιος,
πολλαπλάσιος,
πονηρός,
πορφύρεος,*
πρεσβύτερος,
προτεραῖος,
πρότερος,
ῥᾴδιος,
σιδήρεος,*
σκληρός,
σκοταῖος,
σπάνιος,
σύειος,
σφοδρός,
σχέτλιος,
σχολαῖος,
τελευταῖος,
τίμιος,
τριπλάσιος,
τριταῖος,
ὑβριστότερος,
ὑμέτερος,
ὑπερδέξιος,
ὑπερόριος,
ὑποδεέστερος,
ὑστεραῖος,
ὕστερος,
φαιδρός,
φανερός,
φίλιος,
φοβερός,
φοινίκεος,*
χάλκεος,*
χοίρειος,
χρύσεος,*
ὠμοβόειος,
ὤνιος,
ὡραῖος.

Vowel Declension Adjectives with Feminines in -η. (125.)

(-ος, -η, -ον.)

ἀγαθός,
ἀγαστός,
αἱρετός,
ἀλεεινός,
ἀληθινός,
ἀλιευτικός,
ἄλλος,
ἀμυγδάλινος,
ἀνθρώπινος,
ἄπαλός,
ἁπλόος,*
ἄριστος,
ἀρχικός,
ἄσμενος,
αὐτόματος,
βαρβαρικός,
βασιλικός,
βοεικός,

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βρωτός,
γήινος,
γυμνικός,
γυμνός,
δειλός,
δεινός,
δῆλος,
διαβατός,
διπλόος,
διφθέρινος,
δυνατός,
ἕκαστος,
ἐκεῖνος,
ἐλάχιστος,
ἐλεεινός,
ἐνετός,
ἔρημος,
ἐρυμνός,
ἔσχατος,
ἕτοιμος,
ἐφθός,
ἐψητός,
ζηλωτός,
ἡμιονικός,
θαυμαστός,
θνητός,
ἰδιωτικός,
ἱκανός,
ἱππικός,
ἴσος,
κακός,
καλός,
κενός,

κεράτινος,
κοῖλος,
κοινός,
κονιατός,
κοῦφος,
κράτιστος,
κρίθινος,
κυπαρίττινος,
λευκός,
λίθινος,
λοιπός,
μακαριστός,
μαντευτός,
μέγιστος,
μέσος,
μεστός,
μνημονικός,
μόνος,
ναυπηγήσιμος,
ναυτικός,
νόθος,
νόμιμος,
ξενικός,
ξέστος,
ξύλινος,
ὀλίγος,
ὅλος,
ὁμαλός,
ὁπλιτικος,
ὀπτός,
ὀρεινός,
ὀρθός,
ὀρυκτός,

ὀρφανός,
παντοδαπός,
πεδινός,
πεζός,
πελταστικός,
περιττός,
περυσινός,
πλίνθινος,
ποδαπός,
ποικιλός,
πολεμικός,
πρεσβύτατος,
προσβατός,
πυκνός,
πύρινος,
ῥᾷστος,
σησάμινος,
σιτευτός,
σκύτινος,
σοφός,
στεγνός,
στενός,
στρεπτός,
στυγνός,
συχνός,
ταπεινός,
τερεβίνθινος,
τετραπλόος,*
τοξικός,
τρισάσμενος,
τρίχινος,
τρωκτός,
τρωτός,

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ὕψηλος, φιλικός, φίλος, | χαλεπός, χρηματιστικός, χρήσιμος, | ψιλός, ὠμός.

Vowel Declension Adjectives with Two Terminations. (171.)
(-os, -ον.)

ἄβατος, ἀγένειος, ἀγώγιμος, ἄδειπνος, ἄδηλος, ἀδιάβατος, ἄδικος, ἀδύνατος, ἄθεος, ἄθυμος, αἴσιος, αἰχμάλωτος, ἄκαυστος, ἀκέραιος, ἀκήρυκτος, ἀκίνδυνος, ἄκληρος, ἀκόλαστος, ἀκόλουθος, ἄκρατος, ἄκριτος, ἄκυρος, ἄλιθος, ἄλκιμος, ἀλόγιστος, ἀλώσιμος, ἁμαξιτός, | ἄμετρος, ἀμήχανος, ἀνάλωτος, ἀνάνδρος, ἀναρίθμητος, ἀνάριστος, ἄνοδος, ἀνόητος, ἄνομος, ἀντίπορος, ἀνυστός, ἄοπλος, ἀπαίδευτος, ἀπαράσκευος, ἄπειρος, ἄπιστος, ἄπλετος, ἄποικος, ἀπόλεκτος, ἀπόμαχος, ἄπορος, ἀπόρρητος, ἀπότομος, ἀπρόθυμος, ἀπροσδόκητος, ἀργός, ἄσιτος, | ἄτιμος, ἄτακτος, ἄταφος, αὐθαίρετος, αὐτοκέλευστος, αὐτόνομος, ἄφθονος, ἀφύλακτος, ἀχάριστος, ἀχρεῖος, ἄχρηστος, βάρβαρος, βασίλειος, βάσιμος, βουπόρος, διάφορος, δίπλεθρος, δρεφανοφόρος, δύσβατος, δυσδιάβατος, δυσπάριτος, δυσπόρευτος, δύσπορος, δύσχρηστος, ἐγκέλευστος, ἔκγονος, ἐλάφειος,

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ἐμβρόντητος,
ἔμπειρος,
ἐμπόδιος,
ἔνδηλος,
ἔνδημος,
ἐνδίφριος,
ἔνδοξος,
ἐνόπλιος,
ἔντιμος,
ἐντοίχιος,
ἐξαίρετος,
ἐπαίτιος,
ἐπεξόδιος,
ἐπήκοος,
ἐπικαίριος,
ἐπικίνδυνος,
ἐπίλεκτος,
ἐπίμαχος,
ἐπίορκος,
ἐπίπονος,
ἐπίρρυτος,
ἐρίφειος,
εὔδηλος,
εὐεπίθετος,
εὔζωνος,
εὔθυμος,
εὐθύωρος,
εὐμεταχείριστος,
εὔνοος,*
εὔξεινος,
εὔοδος,
εὔοπλος,
εὔπορος,
εὔπρακτος,
εὐπρόσοδος,
εὔτακτος,
εὔτολμος,
εὐώνυμος,
ἔφεδρος,
ἡδύοινος,
ἠλίβατος,
ἥμερος,
ἡμίβρωτος,
ἥσυχος,
ἰσόπλευρος,
κακόνοος,*
κατάγειος,
καύσιμος,
μάχιμος,
μετάπεμπτος,
μετέωρος,
μισθοφόρος,
μονόξυλος,
μόσχειος,
ναυσίπορος,
νεόδαρτος,
ὁμοτράπεζος,
παγχάλεπος,
παμπόνηρος,
πανοῦργος,
περίοικος,
πολυάνθρωπος,
πρόθυμος,
πρόσχωρος,
σιταγωγός,
σύμμαχος,
σύμφορος,
συναίτιος,
συνεργός,
σύντομος,
σωτήριος,
τρίπλεθρος,
τριχοίνικος,
ὑδροφόρος,
ὑπαίθριος,
ὑπαίτιος,
ὑπερύψηλος,
ὑπήχοος,
ὑπόπεμπτος,
ὑπουργός,
ὑποχείριος,
ὕποχος,
φίλιππος,
φιλόθηρος,
φιλοκίνδυνος,
φιλοπόλεμος,
φρόνιμος,
χειροποίητος,
χρυσοχάλινος,
ὠφέλιμος.

Adjectives of the Attic Second Declension. (3.)

ἔμπλεως, | ἵλεως, | σύμπλεως.

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CLASSIFIED LISTS: V.

The Consonant Declension Adjectives found in Xenophon's Anabasis.

With the same exceptions as in the preceding lists, so far as they here apply, the following lists are intended to contain all consonant declension adjectives of the Anabasis, classified according to stem.

Consonant Declension Adjectives with Stems in **-εσ.** (37.)

(**-ης, -ες.**)

ἀληθής,	εὐειδής,	παμπληθής,
ἀντρώδης,	εὐήθης,	πλήρης,
ἀπαθής,	εὐμενής,	ποδήρης,
ἀσεβής,	εὐπρεπής,	πολυτελής,
ἀσθενής,	εὐώδης,	πρανής,
ἀσφαλής,	ἡμιδεής,	σαφής,
ἀτριβής,	θυμοειδής,	συγγενής,
ἀφανής,	ἰσχειλής,	σφαιροειδής,
γεώδης,	καταφανής,	τιαροειδής,
ἐγκρατής,	κεφαλαλγής,	φιλομαθής,
ἐμφανής,	μηνοειδής,	χειροπληθής,
ἐντελής,	ὁμαλής,	ψευδής.
ἐπιμελής,		

Consonant Declension Adjective with Stem in **-εντ.** (1.)

χαρίεις.

Consonant Declension Adjective with Stem in **-αν.** (1.)

μέλας.

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Consonant Declension Adjectives with Stems in -ον. (12.)

(-ων, -ον.)

ἀγνώμων,	ἐπιστήμων,	μείων, (Comp.)
αἰδήμων,	εὐδαίμων,	ῥᾴων, (Comp.)
ἀμείνων, (Comp.)	ἧττων, (Comp.)	τλήμων,
ἄφρων,	κρείττων, (Comp.)	χείρων, (Comp.)

Consonant Declension Adjectives with Stems in -υ. (15.)

(-υς, -εια, -υ.)

Those marked (2) have no separate ending for the feminine.

βοθύς,	ἐξάπηχυς, (2)	ὀξύς,
βραδύς,	εὐρύς,	παχύς,
βραχύς,	ἡδύς,	ταχύς,
δασύς,	ἧμισυς,	τραχύς,
δίπηχυς, (2)	θρασύς,	τρίπηχυς.

Consonant Declension Adjectives with Stems in -ι. (2.)

(-ις, -ι.)

ἐπιχάρις,	εὔελπις.

Consonant Declension Adjectives with Stems in -οντ. (2.)

(-ων, -ουσα -ον.)

ἄκων,	ἑκών.

Consonant Declension Adjectives with Stems in -αντ. (3.)

(-ας, -ασα, -αν.)

ἅπας,	πᾶς,	σύμπας.

Consonant Declension Adjectives of One Ending. (3.)

ἀργυρόπους,	λευκοθώραξ,	τρίπους.

Irregular Adjectives of the Consonant Declension. (5.)

μέγας,	πολύς,	σῶς.
πάμπολυς,	πρᾶος,	

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I. PRONOUNS AND THE ARTICLE.

Num.		Goodwin.	A.'s Hadley.
1.	Name the classes of pronouns	§ 389–425	§ 261–280
2.	Name and decline the pronouns of each class..	"	"
3.	Decline the personal pronoun of each number	389	261
4.	On what stem are these pronouns formed?....	390	262
5.	Which case does not conform to this stem?...	"	"
6.	Explain the accents in the plural.....	390, 389	262, 261
7.	Which of these pronouns is defective in its forms and limited in its use?.....	392	677 *a*
8.	What distinction is observed in use between the longer and the shorter forms in the singular of the first person?.....	986	263
9.	What variation of accent is sometimes found in the pronouns of the first and second persons?	396	264
10.	Name and decline the intensive pronoun	391, 389	265
11.	What other uses has this pronoun?.....	389, 399	265 *a*
12.	Name and decline the reflexive pronouns.....	401	266
13.	How are these pronouns composed?.....	402	"
14.	Which of these pronouns have a longer and a shorter form?	401	266 *a*
15.	Name and decline the reciprocal pronoun	404	268
16.	In what cases and numbers is it used?.....	"	"
17.	Of what is the stem of this pronoun composed, and with what modification?	405	268 *a*
18.	Name and decline the possessive pronouns ...	406	269
19.	Which person is missing among these pronouns and how is its place supplied?	408	269 *a*
20.	Name and decline the demonstrative pronouns	409	271, 272
21.	What peculiarity has the dual in these pronouns?	410	272 *a*
22.	Compare Question 21 with Question 5 *H*.....	——	——
23.	Explain the composition of ὅδε.....	410	271
24.	Explain the accent of ὅδε	146	118
25.	What similarities may be found between οὗτος and the article?	409, 386	271

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Num.		Goodwin.	A.'s Hadley.
26.	When has οὗτος the penult in ου and when in αυ?	§ 409	§ 271
27.	How may demonstratives be made emphatic?..	412	274
28.	Name and decline the demonstrative words which have a comparative force.....	429 3, 434	273
29.	Note the variable forms in two of these words	434	"
30.	What adverbial forms correspond to these words?.....	436 3, 438	283 3, 284
31.	Decline the interrogative pronoun.....	416	277
32.	Decline the indefinite pronoun	"	"
33.	Wherein do these two pronouns differ?.....	418	277 *a*
34.	Which cases in these pronouns have two forms?.....	416 2	277 *b*
35.	Note the peculiarity of accent in τίς interrogative	418	277 *a*
36.	Decline ἄλλος and δεῖνα	419, 420	267, 279
37.	Name and decline those interrogative words which have a comparative force.....	429 1	282 1
38.	Name the corresponding adverbs.....	436 1	283 1
39.	Name and decline the indefinite words which have a comparative force	429 2	282 2
40.	Name the corresponding adverbs	436 2	283 2
41.	What is the accent of these adverbs?	437	113 *b*
42.	Decline the relative pronoun	421	275
43.	Note the dual forms.....	422	275 *a*
44.	Name and decline those relative words which have a comparative force	429 4	283 4
45.	What adverbial words correspond to these forms?.....	436 4	283 4
46.	How are relatives made emphatic?.....	——	286
47.	What is compounded with the relative pronoun to make it indefinite?	426	280
48.	How may this indefiniteness be increased?....	431, 432	285
49.	Which cases of the indefinite relative have two forms, and which of these forms is more common in use?.....	425–427	280 *a*, *b*
50.	Decline the article.....	386	272
51.	What two stems has the article?	"	270
52.	What peculiarity have the forms of the dual?..	388	272 *a*
53.	What may sometimes supply the place of an indefinite article?	387	——
54.	How is the article classed as regards accent?..	137, 111 *a*	272 *b*

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J. VERBS.

Num.		Goodwin.	A.'s Hadley.
	NOTE. — *No lists of examples have been given under this head, as they are so abundantly provided in the grammars that the student himself can readily illustrate the answer to each question.*		
1.	Name the properties of verbs	§ 441–452	§ 299, 300
2.	Name the voices and explain the force of each	442	——
3.	Name the modes and explain the force of each	445	299
4.	Name the tenses and define the time of each	447, 450	300
5.	What is a deponent verb, and wherein do passive and middle deponents differ?	443, 444	298 *a*, 497
6.	In what tenses do the passive and middle voices differ?	442 2	302 *a*
7.	Which modes are finite, and why are they so called?	446	299 *a*
8.	Which modes are dependent, and why are they so called?	"	——
9.	Which tenses are found in each mode respectively?	447	300
10.	What tense is wanting in the active voice, and how is its place supplied?	705, 706	302 *b*
11.	Which tenses are primary and which are secondary?	448	301
12.	Which tenses have a second form, and in which voices may these forms respectively occur?	449	303
13.	Wherein do the second tenses differ from first tenses?	"	304 *a*
14.	How many numbers has the Greek verb, and how many persons in each?	452–454	299 *a*
15.	What is meant by the principal parts of a verb?	——	——
16.	What forms are given as the principal parts of a Greek verb?	462 1, 2, 463	304 *c*

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Num.		Goodwin.	A.'s Hadley.
17.	What is meant by the conjugation of a verb?..	§ 464	§ ——
18.	How many forms of conjugation has a Greek verb?	467	311
19.	Name the formative elements of the verb....	510, 520, 551, 561, 562	353, 1-4
20.	What is augment, and in what mode is it used?	510, 512	354
21.	What are the two kinds of augment, and how do they differ in use?	511 1-2	354–356
22.	In what tenses is augment regularly used, and how is it applied in each?	513, 515, 527, 533	354, 358
23.	What change in the form of a word is sometimes made by the syllabic augment?	69	49, 355 *a*
24.	Note the peculiarity of augment in *βούλομαι, δύναμαι, μέλλω*	517	355 *b*
25.	How is the temporal augment used?	515, 518	356, 357
26.	When is the temporal augment omitted?	527	358 *c*
27.	What initial vowels usually preclude augment?	516, 519	356 *a*, 357 *a*
28.	When is augment found in the perfect and future-perfect?	523, 526	365, 367
29.	What peculiarity of augment is found in some verbs beginning with a vowel? Note the augmented tenses of *ὠθέω, ἀλίσκομαι, ἐάω, ὁράω, ἀνοίγω, ἔχω*	537, 538	359 *b*
30.	What is the peculiarity of the pluperfects *εἱστήκη* and *ἐᾤκη*?	528	358 *a*
31.	How are compound verbs augmented, and how does the augment affect a prepositional prefix?	540, 543, 545, 546	360 *a*, 362 *a–c*
32.	In what way are *περί, πρό, ἐκ, ἐν*, and *σύν* respectively noticeable in this connection?..	540–542	360 *a, b*
33.	Note exceptions to the rule for augmenting compound verbs	544	361 *a*
34.	What tenses have reduplication, and in what modes?	520, 535, 536	363, 371, 436
35.	How are verbs regularly reduplicated? Compare Question 22	521, 523, 526	364, 365, 367

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Num.		Goodwin.	A.'s Hadley.
36.	Note exceptions to the rule for reduplicating verbs beginning with two consonants.....	§ 524, 525	§ 365 *a*, *b*
37.	Name the five verbs which have the augment ει in the perfect instead of the regular reduplication	522	366
38.	Describe the Attic reduplication and give examples of its use.....	529–532	368
39.	What peculiar reduplication is found in some verbs beginning with a vowel? Compare Question 29.....	537, 538	369
40.	How are compound verbs reduplicated? Compare Question 31	540, 543, 545, 546	360, 362, 370
41.	What is meant by the personal endings of a verb, and into what two classes are they divided?.....	551	375 *a*
42.	Name the primary endings of the active voice	552, 553	376
43.	Which of these endings are not found in verbs in ω?	556	383
44.	What endings have these verbs in the singular of the present indicative active?	623	407
45.	Name the secondary endings of the active voice	552	376, 380
46.	Which of these endings appears in a different form in the optative mode?	731	379 *a*
47.	Name the primary endings of the middle and passive voices	552, 553	376, 380
48.	Name the secondary endings of the middle and passive voices	552	376
49.	Name the infinitive endings	554	381
50.	What is meant by the variable or thematic vowel?	561 1	310
51.	In what tenses and according to what rule is this vowel used?.....	"	372 *a*
52.	What form has it in the aorist and perfect tenses?	561 3	372
53.	What form has the variable vowel in the subjunctive mode?.....	561 2	310 *a*
54.	What change is made in the ending νσι after the variable vowel?	556 5	55 *d*, 407
55.	What is to be noted concerning the ending ασι when used in the present?	628	415 *a*

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Num.		Goodwin.	A.'s Hadley.
56.	What peculiarity is to be noticed in the use of the endings σαι and σο after the variable vowel?	§ 565 6	§ 383 4, 416
57.	What exceptional use of endings is found in the imperative?	556 6	415 *b*
58.	How are the terminations of the pluperfect active derived?	683 1	458 *a*
59.	What passive tense has active endings?	564 4	375
60.	In which tenses are the personal endings added directly to the verb theme without the use of a variable vowel?	558 *a*, *b*	385, 459
61.	Make a table of the endings of the indicative mode of ω verbs as they appear in combination with the variable vowel, observing that these endings are the same in the present and future, in the perfect and aorist (except in the third person dual and plural), and in the imperfect and second aorist of the active voice, in the present and future passive and middle and future-perfect passive, and in the imperfect passive and middle and second aorist middle; that the final combinations of the pluperfect active, first aorist middle, and the aorists passive do not occur in other tenses; and that the perfect and pluperfect middle and passive have no thematic vowel.		
62.	Name the tense systems and the tenses belonging to each	455–457	303
63.	What is meant by the stem of a verb?	152	305
64.	How are verb stems classified?	460	309
65.	Name an example of each kind	"	"
66.	What tense is lacking in vowel verbs?	690	450 *a*
67.	Define a pure verb. Give an example	461	——
68.	From what are the tense stems derived?	458	372, 392
69.	How are tense stems derived from verb stems?	154, 557	307
70.	Name the two classes of tense stems	557	311 *a*
71.	Distinguish between strong and weak stems	31	32
72.	Which tenses have simple stems? which have complex stems?	558–560	311
73.	What is meant by a tense suffix?	561	372 *a*

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Num.		Goodwin.	A.'s Hadley.
74.	How may the verb stem appear in the present stem?	§ 459, 567	§ 307, 392
75.	Name the eight classes of verbs, and state the basis on which the classification is made	568	392
76.	What form has the tense-suffix in the present stem of verbs of the first class?	561, 569	372, 393
77.	What stem modification is sometimes found in presents of the first class?	650–652	393 *b*
78.	Name four verbs of this class, and explain the formation of their present	569, Cat.	503–510
79.	What is the form of the stem in verbs of the second class?	572, 642	394
80.	Note the relation between the verb stem and the tense stem in this class	575	"
81.	What is the form of the tense suffix in this class?	572	372, 394
82.	Name four verbs of this class, and explain the formation of their present	573, Cat.	511
83.	Name the six verbs in εω which belong to this class, and explain their peculiarity	574	512, 394 *a*
84.	What form has the tense suffix in verbs of the third class?	576	372, 395
85.	In what tense may the true form of the verb stem be found in verbs of this class?	577	395 *a*
86.	Name four verbs of this class, and explain the formation of their present	576–578, Cat.	513
87.	What form has the tense suffix in verbs of the fourth class?	579	372, 396
88.	Name the four divisions of this class	580, 584, 592, 601	397–400
89.	Explain the formation of presents in σσω	581, 582, 84 1	397
90.	In what two ways are presents in ζω formed?	585, 588, 84 3	398 *a–c*
91.	What is peculiar about παίζω? About certain verbs in αζω?	587, 590	——
92.	Explain the three formations of the present in liquid stems	593, 594, 596, 84 4, 5	399–401
93.	Name two verbs under each division of the fourth class, and explain the formation of the present in each	514–520	580–601

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Num.		Goodwin.	A.'s Hadley.
94.	What form has the tense suffix in verbs of the fifth class?	§ 603	§ 372, 402
95.	Explain the formation of the present in each of the divisions of this class, and give two examples under each	603–608	402 *a*, *b*
96.	What peculiarities are to be noticed in these stems?	610, 612	——
97.	What form has the tense suffix in verbs of the sixth class?	613	372, 403
98.	What stem modifications has the present in these verbs?	615–617, 649–652	403, *a–c*
99.	Name three examples of this class of verbs..	614	530
100.	What is the form of the tense suffix in verbs of the seventh class?	619	372, 404
101.	Name three verbs belonging to this class....	619, 620	534–537
102.	What is the composition of the eighth class?	621	539
103.	From what are all tense stems formed?	661	——
104.	Explain the two ways of forming the future active and middle	662, 663	421, 422
105.	What form has the tense suffix in the future?	"	372, 420
106.	What change is here made in vowel stems?	635, 636	421 *b*
107.	How is the liquid future developed in its formation from the future in vowel and mute stems?	664	422 *a*
108.	Explain the three forms of the Attic future..	665 1-4	423–425
109.	Which of these forms an exception to the rule for vowel futures?	635, 639	421 *b*, 503
110.	Explain the Doric future, and note the form of its tense-suffix	666	426
111.	Explain the two formations of the first aorist active and middle	669, 672	428, 429, 431
112.	What form has the tense suffix here?	"	372, 428
113.	What change is here made in vowel stems?..	635, 636	429, 431 *a*, *b*
114.	Name three verbs which have the tense suffix κα in the aorist	670, 671	432
115.	Explain the two forms of the second aorist active and middle	675, 678	435, 439
116.	What form has the tense suffix in the second aorist of the common form?	675	435

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Num.		Goodwin.	A.'s Hadley.
117.	What modification has the stem here?	§ 646, 650, 651 2, 676 677, 679	§ 435, 438, 440, 443
118.	What form has the tense suffix in the first perfect active?	682	372, 446
119.	What modifications of the verb stem are found in the perfect and pluperfect?.....	645–649 636, 684	446–449
120.	Explain the formation of the second perfect and pluperfect active.....	687, 692 696, 697	450
121.	What stem changes are found here?.....	611, 642, 643, 644, 688	451–454
122.	Explain the tense formation in the perfect middle system, enumerating the stem modifications here found	698, 701, 703	459–464
123.	Name the four verbs in *νω* which here drop *ν* of the stem.....	647	448 *b*
124.	When is *σ* found before the personal ending in this system?	639–641, 648	461 *a*
125.	In what voice is the future perfect found and in what ways may it be expressed?	704–706	466 *a*, *c*, 467 *a*
126.	Explain the tense formation in the first aorist and first future passive.....	707–711	468–474
127.	What modification has the verb stem here?..	——	469, 470
128.	Explain the tense formation in the second passive system.....	712, 715	468, 474
129.	What modification has the stem in this system?.....	712	471 *a*
130.	What peculiarity have *πλήσσω* and *τρέπω*?..	713, 714	472
131.	In which tenses is a new stem sometimes formed by adding *ε*?	654–657	405, 509
132.	For the accent of verbs see *C* 39–41, 68–80 ..	130–135	386–391
133.	For contract forms in verbs see *B* 1–14, 20–25	495–499	409–412
134.	For euphonic changes in verbs see *F* 1–29...	486–490	463, 464
135.	Name the two forms of verb inflection. How are they sometimes designated?.....	467, 563	383, 385

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Num.		Goodwin.	A.'s Hadley.
136.	What tenses and modes belong to each of these forms of inflection?	§ 564, 565	§ 383, 385
137.	Explain how the various parts of the verb are formed in conjugation	465 1-4	306
138.	Enumerate the peculiarities of inflection in the common form	565 1-6	383 1-6, 406-408
139.	Note the endings of the present indicative singular, and compare Question 44	623, 556 5	407
140.	Note and explain the ending of the second person singular in the middle and passive	624, 625 565 5	383 4, 384
141.	What characteristics has the subjunctive mode which are common to both forms of inflection?	718	373, 376, 379
142.	Mention the characteristics of the subjunctive mode which are peculiar to the common form of inflection	719-722	408, 455, 465
143.	Make a table of the endings of the subjunctive as they appear in combination with the tense suffix and the thematic vowel	718, 719, 552, 553	376, 379, 408, 455, 465
144.	Name the characteristics of the optative which are common to both forms of inflection	730 1-4	374 *a*, *b*, 379
145.	Name the characteristics of the optative which are peculiar to the common form of inflection	731-738	434, 457, 465
146.	Note the peculiarity of contract verbs in the optative	737	410 *a*
147.	Make a table of the optative endings as they appear in combination with mode suffix, tense suffix, and thematic vowel	552, 553, 730-732	376, 379
148.	Name the characteristics of the imperative in the common form of inflection	746-751	383, 456
149.	Mention the characteristics of the infinitive in the common form of inflection	759-765	381, 383 5
150.	Enumerate the peculiarities of the simple form of inflection	564 1-7	385 1-7, 414
151.	What tense systems belong to this form of inflection, and what are they called?	500, 501	311

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Num.		Goodwin.	A.'s Hadley.
152.	Into what two classes are the verbs of this form divided?	§ 502	§ 413
153.	What are the characteristics of the simple form of inflection which are peculiar to the present and imperfect tenses?	627–632	414, 419
154.	Enumerate the characteristics of the subjunctive mode in the simple form of inflection	723–729	417 *a*, 444, 473 *a*
155.	Make tables of the subjunctive endings in the simple form as they appear in combination with the final vowel of the stem	718, 723, 724, 727	376, 417, 444, 473
156.	Enumerate the peculiarities of the optative mode in the simple form of inflection	739–743	418, 419 *b*, *c*, 445, 473 *a*
157.	Make tables of the optative endings in the simple form as they appear in combination with stem ending and mode suffix	739–743	376, 379 552, 553
158.	Enumerate the characteristics of the imperative mode in the simple form of inflection	752–758	385 2, 415 *b*, 442, 443 *b*
159.	Name the characteristics of the infinitive mode in the simple form of inflection	766–769	443 *c*, 385 5
160.	Name the common irregular verbs of the simple form	805	476–491
161.	Conjugate each of these verbs in full, arranging the tenses in columns and writing every form	806–820	476–491

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CLASSIFIED LISTS: VI.

The Verbs found in Xenophon's Anabasis.

The following lists are intended to contain all verbs found in the Anabasis, with the exception that irregular or isolated forms, such as *εἶπον, εἶδον, ἔφαγον*, etc., appear only as their stems are given in connection with the present in use, and that prepositional compounds are omitted if the simple form occurs. If the simple form does not occur, all compounds are given.

For all MI verbs and for Ω verbs in *-σκω*, the full form of the theme is given; for mute and liquid themes, the final consonant only is given; for verbs with vowel or diphthong themes, or with presents in *-άω, -έω, -όω*, the theme is indicated only when it does not appear upon the simple omission of the personal ending and the thematic vowel. When additional stems are developed in the inflection, these also are given. An inserted *ε* is shown in square brackets. The *ϝ* is not noted. Verbs marked with an asterisk appear elsewhere in the lists.

Verbs with Labial Stems. (36.)

ἀπαμείβομαι,	(β)	ἐξέρπω,	(π)	πρέπω,	(π)
ἀποσήπω,	(π)	ἐπικάμπτω,	(π)	προκαλύπτω,	(β)
ἀποσκάπτω,	(φ)	ἕπομαι,	(π)	ῥίπτω,	(φ)
ἅπτω,	(φ)	θάπτω,	(φ)	σκέπτομαι,	(π)
ἀστράπτω,	(π)	κλέπτω,	(π)	στείβω,	(β)
βάπτω,	(φ)	κόπτω,	(π)	στρέφω,	(φ)
βλάπτω,	(β)	κρύπτω,	(φ)	συγκάμπτω,	(π)
βλέπω,	(π)	λαμβάνω,	(β)	συγκύπτω,	(φ)
γράφω,	(φ)	λάμπω,	(π)	συνεπιτρίβω,	(β)
διατρίβω,	(β)	λείπω,	(π)	συντρίβω,	(β)
ἐγκαλύπτω,	(π)	παραμείβομαι,	(β)	τρέπω,	(π)
ἐκθλίβω,	(β)	πέμπω,	(π)	τρέφω.	(φ)

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Verbs with Palatal Stems. (58.)

ἄγω,	(γ)	ἔρχομαι, {ἐλυθ- ἐλθ-}	(χ)	πατάσσω,	(γ)
ἀλαλάζω,	(γ)			περιπτύσσω,	(γ)
ἀλέξω, {-κ [ϵ]}	(ξ)	εὔχομαι,	(χ)	πλέκω,	(κ)
		ἔχω, (σχϵ-)	(χ)	πλήττω,	(γ)
ἀνοίγω,	(γ)	ἥκω,	(κ)	πνίγω,	(γ)
ἀπαλλάττω,	(γ)	ἴσχω,	(χ)	πράττω,	(γ)
ἀρήγω,	(γ)	καταλλάττω,	(γ)	σαλπίζω,	(γ)
ἄρχω,	(χ)	κηρύττω,	(κ)	στέργω,	(γ)
βρέχω,	(χ)	κράζω,	(γ)	στίζω,	(γ)
δάκνω,	(κ)	λαγχάνω,	(χ)	συναλλάττω,	(γ)
δέχομαι,	(χ)			σφάττω,	(γ)
διδάσκω,*	(χ)	λϵγω, {ϵἰπ- ἐρ- ῥϵ-}	(γ)	ταράττω,	(χ)
διώκω,	(κ)			τάττω,	(γ)
ϵἴργω,	(γ)	λήγω,	(γ)	τήκω,	(κ)
ἐλέγχω,	(χ)	μάχομαι, [ϵ]	(χ)	τρέχω, (δραμ-)	(χ)
ἕλκω,	(κ)	μύζω,	(γ)	τυγχάνω,(τϵυχ)	(χ)
ἐξαλαπάζω,	(γ)	οἴχομαι, {-ο [ϵ]}	(χ)	ὑπείκω,	(κ)
ἔοικα,	(κ)			ὑπισχνέομαι,*	(χ)
ἐπισάττω,	(κ)	ὀρέγω,	(γ)	φεύγω,	(γ)
ἐπιφθέγγομαι,	(γ)	ὀρύττω,	(χ)	φυλάττω,	(κ)
ἐρύκω,	(κ)	ὀφλισκάνω,* (ὀφλ-)	(κ)	ψέγω.	(γ)

Verbs with Lingual Stems. (130.)

ἀγοράζω,	(δ)	ἀκοντίζω,	(δ)	ἀνδρίζω,	(δ)
ἀγωνίζομαι,	(δ)	ἀκροβαλίζομαι,	(δ)	ἀνερεθίζω,	(δ)
ᾄδω,	(δ)	ἁλίζω,	(δ)	ἀπαυθημερίζω,	(δ)
ἀθροίζω,	(δ)	ἁμαρτάνω, [ϵ]	(τ)	ἀπεχθάνομαι,	(θ)
αἰκίζω,	(δ)	ἀναβιβάζω,	(δ)	ἀποβιβάζω,	(δ)
αἰσθάνομαι, [ϵ]	(δ)	ἀναγκάζω,	(δ)	ἄρδω,	(δ)
ἀκμάζω,	(δ)	ἀναχάζω,	(δ)	ἁρπάζω,	(δ)

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ἀτιμάζω, (δ)
ἀτμίζω, (δ)
αὐλίζομαι, (δ)
ἄχθομαι, [ε] (θ)
βαδίζω, (δ)
βιάζομαι, (δ)
βοιωτιάζω, (δ)
γυμνάζω, (δ)
διαβιβάζω, (δ)
διαιθριάζει, (δ)
διαχάζω, (δ)
διαχειμάζω, (δ)
διαχειρίζω, (δ)
διχάζω, (δ)
δοκιμάζω, (δ)
ἐαρίζω, (δ)
ἐγχειρίζω, (δ)
εἰχάζω, (δ)
εἰσβιβάζω, (δ)
εἴωθα, (θ)
ἐκκλησιάζω, (δ)
ἐλελίζω, (δ)
ἑλληνίζω, (δ)
ἐλπίζω, (δ)
ἐμβιβάζω, (δ)
ἐπισιτίζομαι, (δ)
ἐργάζομαι, (δ)
ἐρίζω, (δ)
εὐδαιμονίζω, (δ)
ἥδομαι, (δ)
ἡσυχάζω, (δ)
θαυμάζω, (δ)
θερίζω, (δ)

θωρακίζω, (δ)
καθέζομαι, (δ)
καθεύδω, [ε] (δ)
καθίζω, (δ)
καταδικάζω, (δ)
καταδοξάζω, (δ)
κατημερίζω, (δ)
κήδομαι, [ε] (δ)
κολάζω, (δ)
κομίζω, (δ)
λακτίζω, (δ)
λανθάνω, (θ)
λῄζομαι, (δ)
λογίζομαι, (δ)
μακαρίζω, (δ)
μαλακίζομαι, (δ)
μανθάνω, (θ)
μερίζω, (δ)
νομίζω, (δ)
ξενίζω, (δ)
ξυλίζομαι, (δ)
οἰκίζω, (δ)
ὀκλάζω, (δ)
ὁπλίζω, (δ)
ὀργίζομαι, (δ)
ὁρίζω, (δ)
ὁρμίζω, (δ)
ὀψίζω, (δ)
παιανίζω, (δ)
πάσχω,* {παθ- πενθ-} (θ)
πείθω, (θ)
πελάζω, (δ)

πελτάζω, (δ)
περσίζω, (δ)
πέτομαι, {πετε- πτα-} (τ)
πιέζω, (δ)
πίπτω, (πτο-) (τ)
πλάττω, (τ)
πλήθω, (θ)
πλησιάζω, (δ)
πλουτίζω, (δ)
-ποδίζω, (δ)
πολίζω, (δ)
πορίζω, (δ)
προσδανείζω, (δ)
προφασίζομαι, (δ)
πυνθάνομαι, (θ)
πυρέττω, (τ)
σιγάζω, (δ)
σκευάζω, (δ)
σπανίζω, (δ)
σπένδω, (δ)
σπεύδω, (δ)
σπουδάζω, (δ)
στασιάζω, (δ)
συνεκβιβάζω, (δ)
σφαγιάζομαι, (δ)
σχίζω, (δ)
σχολάζω, (δ)
σῴζω, (δ)
σωφρονίζω, (δ)
τειχίζω, (δ)
τελέθω, (θ)
τεχνάζω, (δ)

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τροχάζω, (δ)
ὑβρίζω, (δ)
ὑπαντιάζω, (δ)
ὑποφείδομαι, (δ)
ὑστερίζω, (δ)
φράζω, (δ)
φροντίζω, (δ)
χαρίζομαι, (δ)
χρῄζω, (θ)
χωρίζω, (δ)
ψεύδω, (δ)
ψηφίζω. (δ)

Verbs with Liquid Stems. (61.)

ἀγάλλω, (λ)
ἀγγελλω, (λ)
ἀγείρω, (ρ)
αἴρω, (ρ)
αἰσχύνω, (ν)
ἁλίσκομαι,* (ἁλο) (λ)
ἅλλομαι, (λ)
ἀμύνω, (ν)
ἀνατέλλω, (λ)
εὑρίσκω,* (ρ)
ἀποδέρω, (ρ)
ἀποκλίνω, (ν)
αὐαίνω, (ν)
βάλλω, (βλα-) (λ)
βούλομαι, [ε] (λ)
γέμω, (μ)
γίγνομαι, (ν)
ἐγείρω, (ρ)
ἐθέλω, [ε] (λ)
ἐκδέρω, (ρ)
ἐκκλίνω, (ν)
ἐκκυμαίνω, (ν)
ἐντέλλομαι, (λ)
ἐπιμαρτύρομαι, (ρ)
ἔρομαι, (ρ)
θαρρύνω, (ν)
θνήσκω,*(θνα-) (ν)
καθαίρω, (ρ)
κάμνω, (μ)
κατακαίνω, (ν)
κερδαίνω, (ν)
κρίνω, (ν)
κτείνω, (ν)
λυμαίνομαι, (ν)
μαίνομαι, (ν)
μέλω, [ε] (λ)
μελλω, [ε] (λ)
μένω, (ν)
νέμω, (μ)
ξηραίνω, (ν)
οἰκτείρω, (ρ)
ὀκέλλω, (λ)
ὀλισθάνω, (θ)
ὀσφραίνομαι, (ὀσφρ-) (ν)
ὀφείλω, (λ)
ὀφλισκάνω,* (ὀφλισκ-) (λ)
πένομαι, (ν)
περαίνω, (ν)
σημαίνω, (ν)
σπείρω, (ρ)
στέλλω, (λ)
σφάλλω, (λ)
τείνω, (ν)
τεκμείρομαι, (ρ)
τέμνω, (τμε-) (μ)
ὑγιαίνω, (ν)
φαίνω, (ν)
φέρω, {οἰ-, ἐνεκ-, ἐνεγκ-} (ρ)
φθείρω, (ρ)
χαίρω, (ρ)
χαλεπαίνω. (ν)

Verbs with Presents in -άω. (65.)

ἀγαπάω,
αἰτάομαι,
ἁμιλλάομαι,
ἀναπηδάω,
ἀνιάω,
ἀνιμάω,
ἀπαντάω,
ἀποπηδάω,
ἀποσυλάω,

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ἀριστάω,	ζάω,	πειράομαι,
ἀρτάω,	ἡττάομαι,	περάω,
βοάω,	θεάομαι,	πλανάομαι,
βουλιμιάω,	θηράω,	προμνάομαι,
γελάω,	ἰάομαι,	προσδοκάω,
γεναιάω,	καταδειλιάω,	προσπερονάω,
δαπανάω,	καταπηδάω,	σιγάω,
διακλάω,	καταράομαι,	σιωπάω,
διψάω,	κοιμάω,	σπάω,
ἐάω,	κτάομαι,	στρατηγιάω,
ἐγγυάω,	λωφάω,	συναντάω,
εἰσπηδάω,	μελετάω,	σφενδονάω,
ἐκκυβιστάω,	μηχανάομαι,	τελευτάω,
ἐκπηδάω,	νικάω,	τιμάω,
ἐμπολάω,	ὀπτάω,	τολμάω,
ἐναγκυλάω,	ὁράω, {ὁρα-, ὀπ-}	τρυπάω,
ἐξαπατάω,		ὑπαντάω,
ἐράω,	(πάομαι),	φυσάω,
ἐρωτάω,	πεινάω,	χράομαι.

Verbs with Presents in -έω. (168.)

ἀγνοέω,	ἀντιστοιχέω,	αὐλέω,
ἀγρυπνέω,	ἀπειθέω, (πιθ-)	αὐτομολέω,
ἀδικέω,	ἀπειλέω,	ἀφικνέομαι,
ἀθυμέω,	ἀπιστέω,	ἀφυλακτέω,
αἰδέομαι,	ἀποδημέω,	βοηθέω,
αἱρέω,	ἀπολεγέομαι, (λεγ-)	γαμέω, (γαμ-)
αἰτέω,	ἀπονοστέω,	δειπνέω,
ἀκολουθέω,	ἀριστοποιέομαι,	δειπνοποιέω,
ἀμελέω,	ἀρκέω,	δέω (*bind*),
ἀμφιγνοέω,	ἀσθενέω,	δέω (*lack*),
ἀναθορυβέω,	ἀσκέω,	δημαγωγέω,
ἀντεπιμελέομαι,	ἀτακτέω,	διακονέω,

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διαπορέω,
δινέω,
δοκέω, (δοκ-)
δουπέω,
δωρέομαι,
δωροδοκέω,
ἐγχειρέω,
ἐγχέω, {χευ- / χυ-}
ἐμέω,
ἐνθυμέομαι,
ἐνοχλέω,
ἐξικνέομαι,
ἐπαινέω,
ἐπαπειλέω,
ἐπιθυμέω,
ἐπικουρέω,
ἐπιμελέομαι,
ἐπιορκέω,
ἐπιστατέω,
ἐπιχειρέω,
ἐπιχέω, {χευ- / χυ-}
εὐεργετέω,
εὐθυμέομαι,
εὐτυχέω,
εὐωχέω,
ζευγηλατέω,
ζητέω,
ζωγρέω,
ἡγέομαι,
θαρρέω,

θέω, {θευ- / θυ-}
θεωρέω,
καθηδυπαθέω,
κακοποιέω,
κακουργέω,
καλέω, (κλη-)
καλινδέομαι,
καλλιερέω,
καταμελέω,
κατηγορέω,
κεντέω,
κινέω,
κοινωνέω,
κοσμέω,
κρατέω,
κυλινδέω,
λαφυρωπωλέω,
λοχαγέω,
λυπέω,
λυσιτελέω,
μαρτυρέω,
μετρέω,
μιμέομαι,
μισέω,
μισθοδοτέω,
μνησικακέω,
μοχθέω,
ναυαρχέω,
νέω, {νευ- / νυ-}
νοέω,
νοσέω,

ὁδοιπορέω,
ὁδοποιέω,
οἰκέω,
οἰκοδομέω,
οἰκνέω,
ὁλυκαυτέω,
ὁμιλέω,
ὁμολογέω,
ὁπισθοφυλακέω,
ὁρμέω,
ὀρχέομαι,
παραινέω,
παραμελέω,
παροινέω,
περιειλέω,
πλεονεκτέω,
πλέω, {πλευ- / πλυ-}
πλουτέω,
πνέω, {πνευ- / πνυ-}
ποθέω,
ποιέω,
πολεμέω,
πολιορκέω,
πολυπραγμονέω,
πονέω,
πυρθέω,
προηγωρέω,
προθυμέομαι,
προξενέω,
προσκυνέω,
προστατέω,

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πυργομαχέω,
πωλέω,
ῥᾳθυμέω,
ῥέω, {ρευ- / ρυ-}
ῥιπτέω,
ῥοφέω,
σκευοφορέω,
σκηνέω,
σκοπέω,
σπουδαιολογέω,
στερέω,
στρατηγέω,
συμμαχέω,
συμπροθυμέομαι,
συναινέω,
συνεπαινέω,
συνεπιμελέομαι,
σωφρονέω,
τελέω,
τιμωρέω,
τρέω,
ὑδροφορέω,
ὑπηρετέω,
ὑπισχνέομαι,*
ὑστερέω,
φθονέω,
φιλέω,
φιλοκερδέω,
φιλοτιμέομαι,
φιλοφρονέομαι,
φλυαρέω,
φοβέω,
φορέω,
φρονέω,
φρουρέω,
χωρέω,
ψοφέω,
ὠθέω, (ὠθ)
ὠνέομαι,
ὠφελέω.

Verbs with Presents in -όω. (31.)

ἀνασταυρόω,
ἀξιόω,
ἀποσταυρόω,
βεβαιόω,
δεξιόομαι,
δηλόω,
δῃόω,
διαγκυλόο
ἐμπεδόω,
ἐναντιόομαι,
ζημιόω,
θανατόω,
θυμόομαι,
ἱδρόω,
κακόω,
καρπόομαι,
καταπετρόω,
κοινόω,
κυκλόω,
μεσόω,
μισθόω,
ξενόομαι,
περαιόω,
περισταυρόω,
σκηνόω,
στεφανόω,
ταπεινόω,
χαλινόω,
χειρόομα
χιλόω,
ψιλόω.

Verbs with Presents in -εύω. (48.)

ἀγορεύω,
ἀγρεύω,
ἀληθεύω,
ἀποταφρεύω,
ἀφιππεύω,
βασιλεύω,
βιοτεύω,
βλακεύω,
βουλεύω,

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γεύω,
γοητεύω,
δεκατεύω,
δουλεύω,
ἐνεδρεύω,
ἑρμηνεύω,
θεραπεύω,
θηρεύω,
ἱκετεύω,
καταλεύω,
κελεύω,
κινδυνεύω,
κλωπεύω,
μαστεύω,
μνημονεύω,
νυκτερεύω,
ὁδεύω,
ὁπλιτεύω,
παιδεύω,
πεζεύω,
περιττεύω,
πιστεύω,
πολιτεύω,
πορεύω,
πραγματεύομαι,
πρεσβεύω,
προστατεύω,
πρωτεύω,
πυρσεύω,
σατραπεύω,
σκυλεύω,
στρατεύω,
στρατοπεδεύω,
ταμιεύω,
ταριχεύω,
τοξεύω,
ὑποπτεύω,
φυτεύω,
χορεύω.

Verbs with Presents in -ύω. (10.)

ἀνύω,
δακρύω,
δύω,
ἐκμηρύομαι,
θύω,
κωλύω,
λύω,
μεθύω,
μηνύω,
φύω.

Verbs with Presents in -σκω. (14.)

ἁλίσκομαι,* (ἁλο-)
ἀποδιδράσκω, (δρα-)
ἀρέσκω, (ἀρε-)
βλώσκω, {βλο- μλο- μολ-}
διδάσκω,* (διδαχ-)
γιγνώσκω, (γνο-)
εὑρίσκω,* [ε] (εὑρ-)
ἠβάσκω, (ἡβα-)
θνήσκω,* (θνα-)
μιμνήσκω, (μνα-)
πάσχω,* {παθ- πενθ-}
πιπράσκω, (πρα-)
τιτρώσκω, (τρο-)
φάσκω. (φα-)

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Other Ω *Verbs.* (*Mainly vowel stems.*) (18.)

ἀκούω,		κλείω,	
ἀποτίνω,	(τι-)	κρούω,	
βαίνω,	(βα-)	οἴομαι,	
δείδω,	δει-, δι-	παίω,	
		παλαίω,	
ἐλαύνω,	(ἐλα-)	παύω,	
ἐσθίω,	ἐσθ-, ἐδ-, ἐδεσ-, φαγ-	πίνω,	πι-, πο-
		πταίω,	
		φθάνω,	(φθα-)
ἕψω, [ε]		χρίω.	
καίω,	(καυ-)		

MI *Verbs with Stems in* α-. (11.)

ἄγαμαι,	(ἀγα-)	κρέμαμαι,	(κρεμα-)
δύναμαι,	(δυνα-)	ὀνίνημι,	(ὀνα-)
ἐμπίμπρημι,	(πρα-)	πίμπλημι,	(πλα-)
ἐπίσταμαι,	(ἐπιστα-)	πρίασθαι,	(πρια-)
ἔραμαι,	(ἐρα-)	φημί.	(φα-)
ἵστημι,	(στα-)		

MI *Verbs with Stems in* ε-. (4.)

ἵημι,	(ἑ-)	κεῖμαι,	κε-, και-
δίδημι,	(δε-)		
		τίθημι.	(θε-)

MI *Verb with Stem in* ο-: δίδωμι (δο-). (1.)

MI *Verbs with Presents in* -νυμι. (18.)

ἀναμίγνυμι,	(μιγ-)	ἀπόλλυμι,	(ὀλ-)
ἀναπετάννυμι,	(πετα-)	δείκνυμι,	(δεικ-)
ἀποκτίννυμι,	(κτι-)	ἐπιμίγνυμι,	(μιγ-)

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ζεύγνυμι,	(ζυγ-)	ὄμνυμι,	{ὀμ- / ὀμο-}
κατάγνυμι,	(ἀγ-)		
καταμίγνυμι,	(μιγ-)	πήγνυμι,	(παγ-)
κατασβέννυμι,	(σβε-)	προσμίγνυμι,	(μιγ-)
κεράννυμι,	(κερα-)	πτάρνυμαι,	(πταρ-)
κρεμάννυμι,	(κρεμα-)	ῥώννυμι,	(ρω-)
		σκεδάννυμι.	(σκεδα-)

Other Verbs in the MI *Form.* (5.)

εἰμί,	(ἐσ-)	συγκάθημαι,	(ἡσ-)
εἶμι,	(ι-)	ὑπερκάθημαι.	(ἡσ-)
κάθημαι,	(ἡσ-)		

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